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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,095—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1897.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B * GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	10th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	25th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler	9th „
B.L. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26t· Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,769	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz,	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUNNA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Spet., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 2,022 tons, on the 9th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 9th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	21st September

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from *Delagoa Bay*, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKEY.

A GENUINE RIPE AND MELLOW SPIRIT at a VERY LOW PRICE EQUAL IN MANY RESPECTS to SOME of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.

Per Dozen Cash...Rs. 23-8. Credit...Rs. 26-4.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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"MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.
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PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

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Bay Rum
Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice
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Poudre de Riz
Poudre de Java
Vinolia Soap
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Pear's Balls of sizes
French Soap, Assorted
Brilliantin
Atkinson's Scent, Assorted
Honey Water
Lavender Water
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Extract of Elder Flowers
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Eau de Figaro
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Champhorated Chalk
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Rose Leaf Powder
Cuticura Soap
Honey Soap
Pear's Otto Rose Soap
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Cosmetique
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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
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ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	• • „
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		Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held at the Bath premises, on WEDNESDAY the 8th Instant, at 8 A.M.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 Twenty-five per Share, has been declared, for the year ending 30th June, 1897, and will be payable on and after SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on the 30th August, 1897.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1897.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.		Premium.		
20	Rs.	10	0	0
25	,,	11	0	8
30	,,	12	4	8
35	,,	13	12	0
40	,,	15	10	0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

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Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

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FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

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N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

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IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years, standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE MORTGAGED PROPERTIES AT TARDEO.

In pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Messrs. Jumnadas Nursey and Laljee Cooverjee by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 18th November, 1895, and made between Rughoonath Mukund of the one part and the said Messrs. Jumnadas Nursey and Laljee Cooverjee of the other part, the said mortgagees Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1897, at 4 p.m., sell at the premises by Public Auction (unless the premises have in the meantime been disposed of by private contract) the undermentioned properties, on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, Rughoonath Mukund :—

All that piece or parcel or leasehold land, admeasuring four hundred and fifty six and one ninth square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land comprised in and demised by the hereinbefore recited indentures of sub-lease dated respectively the 3rd June, 1892, and 4th May, 1894, together with the measuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 8468 B and street No. 21 C. A., situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, called Sleater Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 1[illegible]1,307, 378, 388, and new Nos. 13555, 13654, 13651, 13829, 13891, 13892, and 13895, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new Survey No. 7049, and bounded on or towards the east by the vacant land of Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property of Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhai Daroowala, and on or towards the south by a common passage belonging to the said Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor, and all which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhai Daroowala, and are now in that of the tenants of the said Rughoonath Mukund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hiralall, Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1897.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh."

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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Major IVAR MACIVOR, C.I.E., I.S.C., are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned, by the 1st October, 1897, after which no claims will be entertained.

J. C. PEARS, MAJOR,
Offg. Resident, Gwalior, and President, Committee of Adjustment, Gwalior Residency.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies that on and after the 6th September a SMALL COLLECTION of SAMPLES of JAPANESE PRODUCE and Manufactures shall be SHOWN to the PUBLIC between 11 A.M., and 3-30 P.M., except Sundays and Public Holidays, in the Rooms attached to his office, No. 9, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 656 OF 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MOWLVI ABDUL KADIR JITEKAR (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN (10) MAHOMED HOOSEIN CHORGAY .... Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the KOKNI JAMAT of BOMBAY, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on TUESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay and the Special Commissioner appointed herein for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay as settled and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 Members of the said Jamat as Mushawirs or Directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information to the above can be had by any member of the said Jamat on application to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	6,010,000

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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

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RASULKHANJI,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
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(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 29th July, 1

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 2, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,325
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,030 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	134
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	131½
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,160
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	90
Fort	150	8,500	300	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	156
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	68 3-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	355
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs80	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	166½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	20	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220
Volkart	...	000.	10	dvd Rs65	1,120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		550
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	615xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	680
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	700xd
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,725
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,800	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,036
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	580
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	975
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	393
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	680
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	620
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	750
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	515
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,110
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	685
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	740
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	280
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	100	100	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,430
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,72[illegible]	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,285
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	850
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,230
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	915
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	839
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	335
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	640
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	550
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	800	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,780
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,660
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	500	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	280
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	174xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	82xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28½xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-7	
China Leaf	"	24-5	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-4	
Do. do. new	"	24-2	
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-6	
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-3	
Sovereigns	"	15-5	
Do. Dragoons	"	15-4	
Bar Silver 17	"	70	
Do. 17½	"	70-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 8-54m. 8-46a. Low water, 1-50m. 3-9a.
Meeting of Concanee Mahomedans, Juma Musjid, 2 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Naderi and Ganges entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Chilka entered, and the steamer Imperator left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, this evening, between the Telegraph and Middlesex Regiment F. teams. Kick off 5-15. Telegraph team :—Glasspool, Edwards, Harle, Macqueen, Game, Sinclair, Harris, Pell, Mason, Perkins, and MacRae.

BURGLARY AT THAKORDWAR ROAD.—Fakeera Kanoba, residing at Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday night his house was broken into and gold and silver ornaments and pieces of silk embroidered wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 500, stolen from a locked box, which was also forced open.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting) :—

March	The Regiment's Comrade	Lehnhardt
Overture	The Caliph of Baghdad	Boieldieu ;
Selection	Plantation Songs and American Melodies	Kappey
Song	The Wanderer	Schubert
Reminiscences of all Nations		Godfrey
Valse	Carnival Secrets	Fetras

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Makaji Rungooji, a labourer, aged twenty-four years, on Wednesday last. The deceased was seated alongside a tier of bags of wheat in a godown on the Port Trust estate, when the tier gave way and three of the bags fell on Makaji, rendering him unconscious. He was placed in a gharry and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the spine and that the whole of his lower extremities had been paralysed. He was admitted into the hospital and detained under treatment, but he grew worse and died on Sunday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN UNWILLING COMPLAINANT.—Thakersey Govind, a cloth merchant, residing at Old Hunuman Lane, reported to the police on Sunday morning that on one of his servants going into his godown to get out some goods, he discovered several boxes broken open and their contents (velvet, cloth, etc.) abstracted therefrom. From an examination of the room, it was evident that the theft had been committed through an open window by means of a piece of iron, which was found lying near the window in the godown by the servant. The police went to the spot, but complainant refused to sign a complaint and declined to have any police enquiry made into the matter.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBANDER.—During the month of August last the number of patients treated in the dispensary was 5,034, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,382, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	371	261	536	1,168
Mussalman	50	37	115	202
Parsee	3	4	5	12
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	424	302	656	1,382

The average daily attendance was 1620.

SURAT NEWS.—Our Surat correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Surat is once again terribly infected with the plague. The authorities have again to put forth their best exertions to check it before it assumes formidable proportions. The daily mortality ranges from 25 to 30 now, when under normal conditions of health it stood from five to seven deaths on an average. From five to seven cases of bubonic plague occur daily in the city ; although many cases remain undetected. The epidemic is not confined to any particular part of the city ; Nanpura, Machhiwada, Asurbeg, Begampura, Chipwad, and other congested localities inhabited by tailors, ganchis, bhundaris, and other low class Hindus, are the principal centres of infection. Ignorant people, frightened out of their wits at the very name of segregation, try their best to conceal cases of plague from the notice of the authorities, and shift places with the result that the infection gradually spreads in totally uninfected quarters. This ought chiefly to be guarded against by the authorities. The Collector, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, whose indefatigable exertions rooted out the epidemic successfully on a former occasion, invited to his bungalow all the Municipal Commissioners with a view to have their opinion preliminary to the adoption of some definite and vigorous measures for the suppression of the epidemic. Mr. Moore referred to the work done by the Justices of the Peace at Bombay and the Commissioners at Poona in finding out cases of plague, and suggested the advisability of some such action on their part here also. The five medical gentlemen on the Municipal Board here, on being asked by the Collector to help Surgeon-Major Nariman in the work of house-to-house visitation in the city, promised their co-operation, evenings being fixed for the same in order to meet their professional engagements. One nominated commissoner and one doctor will, together with Surgeon-Major Nariman and a party of police, form the search party to carry on house-to-house visitation in the city. Other commissioners have also similarly consented to exert in this direction. The total plague mortality from the 9th ultimo upto yesterday evening stands at 45, twenty-one of the number having proved fatal, while others are under treatment at the hospital.—Mr. A. S. Jervis, Principal of the local Mission High School, is appointed a nominated member of the Surat Municipal Board in place of Mr. Franklin, Telegraph Superintendent of the Baroda Railway, who has resigned his appointment.—The six accused in the Bhagda riot case, who were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, have appealed to the District Court through their barrister, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan. The appeal has been entered, but the court has refused to release the accused on bail.

FOOTBALL.

HOLKAR COLLEGE VS. RESIDENCY SCHOOL.

THE match was played to-day, beginning at 5-30 p.m. The toss was won by the Residency School Team. At first the Residency School made one goal, and then after the expiration of half the time, the Holkar College Team made two, thus beating the opposite side by one goal. There was a chance for the Residency School Team to make a goal more, in the meanwhile, but Mr. Tembe, who was playing back for the College, nicely defending the goal by a very high kick, gave the ball to Principal Cholmondelay, who passed it to the other side very dexterously. From the first the Principal kept a very good defence on the right side with Tembe on left. Mr. Kunte, the captain of the College eleven together with Messrs. Nande, Mandwadkar, and Kotwal, played in the centre, and Messrs. Deo and Upadhye as half backs. Mr. Dube remaining in the centre forwards took the ball with skill to the opposite goal. Pawar remained on the left wing. Mr. Kharkar played as goal keeper from the Holkar College side, defending the goal thrice in an excellent manner. The other side also played well.

Two natives, one a serang of the steamer *Pundua*, were charged at the Calcutta Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with offering a bribe to Mr. West and Mr. Damzen, Preventive Officers, on patrol duty. The officers on the 20th ultimo arrested one of the accused and another man, also belonging to the steamer *Pundua*, on a charge for possessing two seers of opium each. The second man said he had the whole of the four seers with him, and he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 180. The other man, who was defended by Mr. Manuel, was discharged. The present case was that this man, the first accused in this case, and a third man, were all in a gharry, and while the officers were taking them to the house of the Superintendent of the Preventive Service, these two offered them a bribe of Rs. 400 to let them off. Mr. Manuel, with Mr. M. C. Ghose, appeared for the defence, and submitted that as there was no evidence to support the statements of the Preventive Officers regarding the bribe, it would be a dangerous precedent to accept such evidence. His Worship agreed with Mr. Manuel, observing that though he did not impugn the veracity of the evidence given by the Preventive Officers, he felt it would not be safe to accept their uncorroborated statement. He, therefore, gave the accused the benefit of the doubt, and ordered their discharge.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, yesterday, when the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship, and the same Special Jury.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE AT ADEN.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

John Jones, a private of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, stationed at Aden, was charged with having, on the 31st May last, at Aden, committed the murder of a punkah-coolie, named Mahomed Doulay Abdull Abubaker ; also with culpable homicide not amounting to murder ; and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt and hurt. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY :

Mr. E. M. Slater, foreman.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter	Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee
Mr. R. Woolcombe	Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater
Mr. J. Steuart	Mr. W. H. Reid
Mr. J. Porter	Mr. A. K. Leslie

Mr. E. Gordon, police inspector at Aden, in further examination by Mr. Lang, said that when Ega Boo identified the prisoner, he was sent into the guard-room. The next witness was then called, and told to point out the man who struck the Somali. He went and pointed out the accused. The identification was then over, and the man was sent away. The muccadum, Hoosein Noor, was not asked to point out the man.

His lordship : Who was conducting this investigation ?

Witness : Serjeant Northam. Continuing, the witness said that, on a subsequent occasion, a woman named Fatma was brought to the police station.

His lordship : When was this ?

Witness : About four or five days after this. Fatma identified the accused as the soldier who was in her house on the night of the 31st May. She handed over to me the cap and the pipe now produced.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick : I was told to take the coolies to the guard-room to identify the soldier. I told them the purpose for which I was taking them. The muccadum pointed out the accused as the man as he was coming out of the guard-room to be placed among the other soldiers. The muccadum shouted out in English—"There is the man." I cannot say whether the other coolies heard him.

To the judge : The prisoner was among the line of soldiers when the coolies came into the verandah.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick : The muccadum was with me, and could not have spoken to the coolies. The first coolie called to identify was Ega Boo. (Witness was reminded of his statement before the magistrate.) It took us about quarter of an hour to identify the soldier. The second man was also asked to point out the soldier.

Who put the question ?—I cannot say, as I was not conducting the investigation. I do not know who made the remark, "Are you sure that is the man ?"

To the judge : It was said in English.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick : The muccadum handed me a piece of stick, saying he had found it near the body of the Somali. I had charge of the case from the 1st June, and I made enquiries.

Your drove that night and reported to Lance-Corporal Wilson that the prisoner was drunk and had gone into the lines ?—Yes, within five munites.

You did not know the house of the woman ?—Yes, I did know it. It took from fifteen to twenty munites to walk there.

Did you know this muccadum of punkah-coolies previously ?—No.

Have you ever known a case in which a muccadum of punkah-coolies attempted to arrest a soldier ?—Never since I have been in Aden.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang : There have been several cases of Somalis assaulting soldiers. Ega Boo and another were charged with throwing stones at soldiers.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE.

Serjeant Enoch Price, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was a serjeant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Aden. He was attached temporarily to H Company, to which the prisoner belongs. Prisoner lived in Barrack No. 1. On the night of the 31st May, the muccadum, Hoosein Noor, made a complaint to the witness. It was about 9-40 p.m. While witness was standing opposite the end of the compound he saw a man running away. It was quite dark. Serjeant Morgan was standing close to the witness at the time.

Mr. Lang : You never said before that Morgan was close to you ?—I could not swear. I answered all the questions I was asked.

Examination continued : As I was standing, I saw a punkah coolie running off in the direction opposite to where I was. It was dark. I could not identify the man who ran across. The jemadar of coolies then came to me and reported to me (Morgan had then gone) that some one had struck a coolie and had gone away.

Mr. Lang : Did you hear no crying out ?

Witness : The man who ran away was crying out. He said something to raise an alarm. I went with the jemadar, and saw the man who had been struck and was in the verandah. I could not say in what state the man was. I could not say whether he was conscious or unconscious. It was dark. I felt a lump on his head. I enquired of the jemadar to tell me who did it. He could not tell me anything.

Mr. Lang : The jemadar says he took the man Jones and handed him to you. Is it true or false ?

Witness : False, Sir. I reported the matter to the colour-serjeant. It was dark, and I could not say whether the punkahs were going. No complaint was made to me that the punkahs were not going. There was no soldier near me when the muccadum made the report. I saw no soldier there at all. I saw no soldier running away. The canteen closes at 9-15 p.m., when the place is shut up. I saw Jones about 20 minutes to 10 p.m., when I went into the barracks. He did not appear to be drunk, and was standing to his cot. He appeared to me to be perfectly sober.

His lordship : Did you take any particular notice of him ?

Witness : I went along the barrack in the usual way, I should have noticed if he was drunk.

Mr. Lang : Do you know that the muccadum and the two coolies said the next morning they had given the soldier into your charge ?

Witness : Inspector Gordon told me so. I did not think the man was seriously hurt. I did not know.

His lordship : Did you not think it was your duty to bring a light and see, if the man was seriously hurt ?—I don't know. I don't think it was my duty. If I knew the man was seriously hurt, I should have taken steps to remove him to hospital, or taken him myself.

Mr. Lang : You see, Serjeant Price, the position is this. You felt a lump on the man's head ; he was lying on the ground conscious or unconscious ; and yet you did nothing ?—It was quite dark. I did not know the man was seriously hurt. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, when I went into the barrack, I saw the prisoner near his cot. He had on his trousers ; a jersey, no shirt on. I could not say if he had his boots on. I did not notice whether the punkahs were going.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and explained the position of the beds, the doors and the arrangements in the barrack rooms. After the roll call, as witness was standing opposite Barrak No. 1, he saw some one running away to raise an alarm. Then the muccadum camp up. He had to go about twenty or thirty yards to reach the barrack. He saw no blood. Witness asked the muccadum where the man was hit ; and he then felt the lump on his head. Witness then reported the matter to the colour serjeant. As he was looking at the man, he saw two or three coolies about him. He could not say who they were. If a cry was raised at the barracks at that late hour, it could be heard all over the place, and the soldiers would rush out to see what the matter was. There was no disturbance there at all that evening.

To the jury : The accused had no pass that evening. I did not see a stick with him that night.

ACCUSED PRESENT AT THE ROLL CALL.

Edward Morgan, corporal, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Aden, took the roll call at 9-30 p.m., on the 31st May last. The accused was present as well as Sergeant Price. Witness then went and called the roll call upstairs. He then came down-stairs, and met Serjeant Price. He left him about 10 minutes to 10 o'clock.

To the judge : I should have noticed if the prisoner was the worse for liquor.

To Mr. Lang : I believe prisoner had been to the canteen that night. He might have taken beer with him into the barracks. A soldier might take beer into the barracks unobserved ; he might stand up to his bed at the roll call ; and a pint, taken afterwards, might settle him. (A laugh.) About five minutes past 10 o'clock, I saw Serjeant Price again, and he reported that a native had been struck by some one, and that Serjeant Gill had laid it on the H company. I made no enquiries.

Mr. Lang : Why did you not ?

Witness : Serjeant Price was there ; he gave me no instructions.

To the judge : I did not go and see the injured man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick : Men coming from the seaside and going upstairs would pass the punkahwallas in the verandah.

Fatma, a Somali woman, said she lived in the lines at Aden, and knew the prisoner, who came to her house, about 10 o'clock one night in May last. He gave her his cap and pipe. Soon afterwards the police came and knocked at the door. She opened the door to admit the police. The prisoner jumped out from the rear of the house. The regimental police went after him, but could not find him. Prisoner was not drunk at the time. Three or four days later, she was called to the police station, where she picked the prisoner out from a number of soldiers. Prisoner left behind him in witness's house his cap and his pipe.

WHY ACCUSED WAS FIRST SEARCHED FOR.

Corporal Patrick Wilson, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, said that on the night of the 31st May last, Inspector Gordon reported to him that one of the men had gone into the lines, and that he was drunk. This was 10-30 p.m. Witness searched for, but did not find the man. Soon afterwards, with the assistance of Corporal Tennant, witness went to Fatma's house. The door was opened, and, through a window, witness saw the accused over the wall. On witness going round, he saw the accused struggling with Tennant. He had on his trousers, his boots, and a jersey. This was about 11 o'clock.

To the judge : I wanted to arrest the prisoner, because he was improperly dressed. He should have been dressed in white clothes.

William Tennant, one of the military police in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, said that, in consequence of a report made he was in search of a soldier in the lines with Corporal Wilson. Witness went to the rear and seized the soldier, and ultimately he was marched off to the guard-room. He had no cap on.

To the judge : The accused was the soldier. He was drunk and had been staggering.

THE STICK FOUND WITH PRISONER.

Serjent Walter Northam, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Aden, said that on the morning of the 1st June, he received information about a punkah-coolie having been struck. Inspector Gordon handed to witness a piece of a stick. Witness found the other piece of the stick underneath the prisoner's bed. It looked like a signalling-stick. Witness gave the second piece to Inspector Gordon. The same day, between 10 and 12 o'clock, the punkah coolies were brought to the guard-room. Prisoner was placed among 5 or 6 other soldiers, similarly dressed. The coolies were placed at the back of the guard-room, and the soldiers were placed in a line. Witness asked the muccadum in English, "Do you know the man who struck the coolie last night ?" The muccadum said he did not know the man.

To the judge : I did not take the pains to explain to him and ask him if he saw the man among the soldiers. I did not tell him to look round.

His lordship : In future you should conduct your enquiry in a better way. You should have told him to turn to the soldiers and see if he could recognise the man.

To Mr. Lang : I then told one of the coolies to go and see if he could recognise the man among the soldiers. I told him in English. He said he could not recognise the man. The other coolies went in front of the man, and after a short while, he pointed out the accused.

The court here adjourned for luncheon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick : I asked the muccadum in English if he knew the man who struck the coolie. I have heard him speak English, and he seemed to understand me.

Can you not say whether he knew the purpose for which he was there at all ?—No, I cannat say.

You spoke to the other men in English also ?—Yes. There was no interpreter, but the men seemed to understand me. The muccadum spoke to the men in his own language before the second man pointed out the accused.

The judge : Why did you not take care that the muccadum was at a sufficient distance not to speak to the coolies ?

Witness : He was three or four yards off.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick : No complaint was made to me by the men that the soldier had been allowed to escape. I am not the proper authority to recieve such complaint. I do not know who is.

Mr. Lang read to the jury the evidence of Dr. Anderson, who had examined the deceased and made the outopsy.

Serjeant Frank Mellor said he was in charge of the canteen at Aden on the night of the 31st May last. Witness did not remember if the accused was at the canteen that evening.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick : As soon as the canteen is closed, men leave it within five minutes and go to the barracks.

Mr. Lang : This is the case for the prosecution.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENTS.

The accused's statement before the magistrate at Aden was read to the jury. He said therein he went straight from the barrack-room to the lines. He did not notice anything about the pulling of the punkahs. He had no stick in his hand when he left the barrack-room. His signalling-stick had broken some days before the 31st May, and the pieces were lying near his bed.

The prisoner, in answer to the court, said : On the night of the 31st May, I do not remember meeting Inspector Gordon. I do not remember meeting or speaking to any body on my way to the lines. I was not drunk at the time. I do not remember anything happening between the lines and the barracks that night. I have heard Inspector Gordon giving his evidence. I say his statement is untrue. He never spoke to me.

NOT GUILTY.

The foreman said the jury had come to a decision at this stage.

The judge : And you do not wish to pursue the matter ?

Foreman : No, my lord.

The judge : The jury having intimated their opinion, it is for counsel to say whether they will proceed with the case.

Mr. Lang : The jury having intimated their unanimous opinion, I think it would be a waste of my time to go further.

His lordship said the jury might have waited to hear the Advocate-General sum up the evidence for the Crown. He had a right to address them upon the evidence.

Mr. Lang said if the jury thought they had come to a unanimous opinion which could not be shaken by any remarks or comments of his, he thought it would be useless for him to address them further.

The foreman, in answer to the judge, said the jury had come to a unanimous decision which was not likely to be shaken by any comments of counsel upon the evidence.

The foreman then returned a formal verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday), which has been specially fixed for the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak's case.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vamdev Gopal Bhandarkar and others vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Daphtary and F, Ardeshir H and D and In person, part heard.
98,96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagmal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

562,96—Balkrishna V N K—Shedmull Tansukrai vs Ghela Manek.
197,97—Payne G and S—S K R M M Subramanian Chetty vs Poovana Vana Chooker for Nador and others.
215,97—In person—Dula Khooshall and others vs Mochi Babajee Essoo and another.
223,97—Bicknell M and M—Sadoseck Hanumtram vs Motilal Hiralal and others.
331,97—Khandas and S—Jairamdas Ganeshdas and another vs Gayoprasad and another.
351,07—Snetham B and Noble—Limjee Eduljee vs Rao Roje Motising.
359,97—Daphtary and F—Essojee Mossojee and others vs Gordhanda—Bhaichand and another.
360,97—Daphtary and F—Nathushah Tricumdas vs Harwalabhdas Nareidas.
362-97—Mansuklal D and J—Cowasjee Eduljee Patell vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdool Sator—Thakurdas D and C.
363,97—Mansuklal D and J—Cursondas Hurgowan vs Luxmishunker Pranshunker and others.
364,97—Craigie L and O—La Societe General Mercantile and another vs Kessowjee Cullianjee and another—Bicknell M and M.
365,97—Craigie L and O—Cumbhumpand Akilandewjee vs Sivial Motilal.
367,97—Payne G and S—Dulichand Meghjee and others vs Hassum Valla.
370,97—Wadia and G—Nathumull Veerchand and others vs Ooderaj Ratemull and another—Hiralal M and M.
373,97—In person—Fazul Mooljee Rowjee vs D Barri.
375,97—Sorabjee and J—Edward Miller and another vs Virjee Valjee.
376,97—M N Saklatwalla Mahomed Hussain bin Shaik Ahmed Mukha vs Framjee Hosanjee Kharas.
378,97—Hiralal M and M—Merwanjee Hormasjee Kadadia vs The Ripon Printing Press Co Ld.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

20,97—In person—Shanker Heerajee Patell vs Janardhan Heerajee Patell.
22,97—In person—Fijoobai vs Peerbhoy Khakeerbhoy and others—Thakurdas D and C.
25,97—In person—Chhatrapalsing Sorabjitsing vs Shivramsing Koonjalsing.
3,97—In person—Vizbhookandas Jeedoosha vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Enooo and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

235,97—Little and Co—Pherozsha Pestonjee Randeria vs The Sun Mills Limited—Hiralal M and M—Part heard.
251,97—Matubai and J—Jugjeewan Kashidas vs Bhasker Shivram and another—Janardhan and A.
253,97—Edgclow and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdool and others vs Gulam Hoosein Soomar Veera and another—Thakurdas D and C.
256,97—In person—Kaledin Sewbaran vs Karson Dharsey—F T Pavri.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th September 1897.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School on the following mornings this week at 7 a.m.:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. Plain clothes.

2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday, the 11th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN ! Don't despair ! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

The following is the Programme of the various Sports and Competitions that will take place :—

I.—ATHLETIC SPORTS—18TH AND 19TH OCTOBER.

A two days' Athletic Meeting will be held to the following Programme :—

1. 100 yards Flat Race Challenge Cup.
2. Quarter mile Flat Race Challenge Cup.
3. 120 yards Hurdle Race.
4. Quarter mile Flat Race.
5. High Jump.
6. Wide Jump.
7. Throwing Cricket Ball.
8. Putting the Shot.
9. 120 yards Veterans' Handicap Members only.
10. 150 yards Handicap Members only.
11. 220 yards Flat Race, Handicap Members only.
12. Half mile Steeplechase (for Members and Honorary Members.
13. Half mile Steeple Foot ball playing Members.
14. 1 mile Bicycle Handicap Open to Members and Honorary Members.
15. 100 yards Flat Race } Open to All Comers.
16. Quarter mile Flat Race }
17. Half mile Flat Race }
18. 2 miles Bicycle Handicap. }
19. Half mile Steeplechase Native Soldiers.
20. 100 yards Flat Race School boys under 14 years.
21. 220 yards Flat Race School boys 14 years of age and over.
22. Tug of War A-B.
23. 220 yards Flat Race open to Native Soldiers.
24. Half mile Flat Race. } Open to British Soldiers and Sailors.
25. 1 mile Walking Race }

CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

The following Challenge Cups are offered for competition :—

For Event No. 1.—Gymkhana 100 yards Challenge Cup—Present Holder, Mr. T. Reed Y.M.C.A.

For Event No. 2.—Gymkhana 1-4 Mille Ghallence Cup—First Year.

For Event No. 13.—The Buffs' Challence Cup—Presented by the Officers of the East Kent Regiment.—Present Holder, Mr. A. M. Lowndes, 2nd Battn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Prizes will be given in addition to the above. For the remaining events valuable prizes will be presented.

"YOUNG" CUP.

The "Young" Cup, open to Members only, is presented to the winner of the greatest number of marks according to the following scale and is held by him until the following Meeting.—

Event Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12.........10 First, 5 Second 3 Third.
Do. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11..................8 „ 4 „ 2 „

and 2 marks extra to any one who beats or equals the following standards.—

100 yards, 10 2·5 seconds Quarter mile, 55 seconds, Hurdles, 18 seconds.

High Jump, 5ft 5ins. Wide Jump, 20ft. Putting the Shot, 33 feet

Throwing the Cricket Ball, 100 yards.

Half mile race 2 minutes 5 seconds.

The Young Cup is at present held by Mr V K Birch.

The Challenge Cups will be withheld unless there are 3 bona fide starters.

First Prizes will be withheld unless there are 2 bona fide starters.

Second Prizes will be given only when 5 or more start.

Third Prizes will be given only when 7 or more start.

ENTRIES AND ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance Fees will be payable as follows :—
Rs 3 per event for events Nos 1 to 18 inclusive.
Re 1 per event for events Nos 24 and 25.
Rs 8 per team for event No 22.
Entrance free for event Nos 19, 20, 21 and 23.

Event Nos 1 to 8 and 12 and 14 are open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana and Officers of the Army, Navy and Civil Services.

N B.—Gentlemen up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events who are not members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with joint honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made honorary members.

Events Nos 9 to 11 are open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. To qualify for the Veterans' Race, Members must have resided not less than 10 years in the east.

Event No 13 is open to football playing members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.

Events Nos 15 to 18 are open to all comers and the prizes in these events will be first value Rs 60, second value Rs 30, third value Rs 10.

Events Nos 19 and 23 are open to Native soldiers only.

Events Nos 20 and 21 are open to representatives from schools belonging to the B H S A A, not more than 2 boys for each race from any one school.

Events Nos 24 and 25 are open to British Soldiers and Sailors and the prizes in these events will be Rs 60 first, Rs 30 second, and Rs 10 third.

Event No 22A is open to teams of eight from all Clubs, Regiments, Royal Artillery Batteries, or from "Men of War" Batteries may not combine to send teams.

B is open to teams of eight from all Native Regiments.

Entries accompanied by entrance money, and a statement of colours to be worn, and other particulars, should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Thursday, 14th October.

The Amateur Athletic Association Rules for Competition will be observed.

II.—MOUNTED SPORTS 21st AND 22nd OCTOBER.

A two days' Mounted Sports Meeting will be held to the following Programme :—

Event No 1—Tent-Pegging.—To take a ring and peg a Horses b Ponies.

Event No 2—Tent-Pegging by sections of four—Two runs a In line b Indian File Points will be given for style and dressing.

Event No 3—Tent-Pegging by sections of four—Open to Native Cavalry and Police Points as in No. 2.

Event No 4—Jumping Competition for Horses.

Event No 5—Jumping Competition for Ponies. Ponies and Galloways 14 hands and under.

Event No 6—Horse Scurry, About 1·4 mile—Catchweights over 11 st 7 lbs For all Horses that have never won a race value Rs 49 or over.

Event No 7—pony scurry, about 1-4 mile—Catchweights over 10 st 7 lbs For Ponies and Galloways, 14 hands and under, that have never won a race value Rs 19 or over W I T C and Polo Certificates accepted.

Event No 8—Lloyd Lindsay Competition—Teams of four to ride over a given course to a point and dismount in alternate half sections, each of which must knock over, with polo balls, two coconuts placed on posts, and team to return over same course Team doing it in shortest time to win.

Event No 9—polo ball race.

Event No 10—Spiral race.

Event No 11—Lloyd Lindsay—Ladies Nomination—Competitors to ride a given course, carrying chattie to Nominatrix, where he must dismount and place chattie on post Nominatrix must break chattie with polo ball from a distance of about 10 yards, when Competitor must mount and return over same course Competitors doing it in shortest time to win.

Event No. 12—Putting Stakes—Ladies Nomination Competitor to ride a given course to Golf green, carrying Putter which he must hand to nominatrix, dismounted nominatrix must putt a golf ball into hole from edge of green and return Putter to nominee who must return the same course by which he came. Competitors doing course in shortest time to win. One second will be added to competitors time for each stroke that nominatrix takes to putt ball into hole competitors must supply putter and golf ball.

Event No. 13—V. C Race—Two Competitors to enter for each horse. One to ride over jump and rescue the other from zareba, both returning on one horse over jump.

Event No. 14.—Postillion Race—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees.

The horses need not necessarily be owned by the riders.

Event No. 15.—Ladies Trotting Race—Should any Competitors mount break she must turn round before proceeding.

The entrance fee for each event will be Rs. 3, except in the case of teams Events Nos. 2 and 8 when it will be Rs. 2 per head and Event No. 3, which is entrance free.

Events are open to all Horses and Ponies except where otherwise specified.

All events are open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana and to Officers of the Army, Navy and Civil Services except where otherwise stated.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees, and a statement giving name and description of horse and name of rider, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before Thursday, the 14th October, 1897. Gentlemen up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events, who are not members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

III.—FOOTBALL.

The Rugby Football Tournament will take place during the week ending Saturday, 2nd October.

Challenge Cup is at present held by the Welsh Regiment Secunderabad.

Entries close 9th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee.

Entrance fee, Rs 5 per team.

IV.—HOCKEY.

"The Aga Khan" Hockey challenge cup tournament.

The Tournament will take place this year in Bombay during the week ending Saturday, 16 October.

The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Bombay Gymkhana.

Entries close on 25th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee.

Teams should notify the probability of their entering to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

Entrance fee Rs. 5 per team.

V.—GOLF.

The following competitions will be played off :—On 4th and 5th October, a scratch match ; one round each day ; lowest aggregate wins.

On 6th and 7th October, a handicap competition ; one round each day ; lowest net aggregate wins.

On 8th October, a handicap competitions ; one round of the Course.

All matches will be played under the rules of the Royal Bombay Golf Club.

Entrance fee for each match, Rs. 3.

The matches are open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana and to Officers of the Army, Navy and Civil Services.

N B—Gentlemen up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events, who are not members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honerary Members.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Thursday, the 30th September.

VI.—BOWLING.

A Bowling handicap, open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana, will be played off during the week commencing Monday, 11th October.

Entrance fee, Rs. 3 each, and entries close on Friday, 8th October, 6 p.m.

The final will be played off on Saturday afternoon, the 23rd October.

VII.—GENERAL.

All entries accompanied by entrance fees and, where necessary, statements of colours to be worn and other particulars, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before the dates named.

It would be a great convenience, however, to the Honorary Secretaries if intending Competitors would send in their entries with all necessary particulars as much before these dates as possible.

Valuable cups and other prizes will be presented for all the events notified in this Programme.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The G. I. P., B. B. and C. I., North Western, Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies have kindly consented to the following reduction in fares in favour of Competitors taking part in the Meeting :—

"Competitors will be allowed First, Second or Third Class mail train fares Return Tickets on payment of Single Journey Fares."

Competitors desirous of availing themselves of this concession should apply to the Joint Honorary Secretaries without delay for a certificate for presentation at their starting station to the effect that they are bona fide Competitors and are travelling to take part in the Meeting.

The concession is granted subject to the usual condition that the Railway Companies shall not be held responsible for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or luggage, &c., where, travelling under the concession.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·699	E	3	93·0	75·1	72	...	15·53	+0·19
Sirsa	29·667	WSW	5	94·8	77·4	71	...	11·06	−0·10
Delhi	29·716	W	5	93·2	78·1	63	...	16·20	−6·81
Agra	29·719	NW	6	93·5	76·4	71	...	32·44	+9·56
Cawnpore	29·718	WSW	5	92·8	77·1	79	...	23·32	...
Allahabad	29·713	WNW	8	91·6	78·3	81	...	38·53	+7·74
Jhansi	29·757	NW	1	91·6	74·7	74	...	22·71	−8·98
Jacobabad	29·673	Calm	7	96·5	73·6	86	0·25	4·10	+1·30
Karachi	29·736	WSW	12	88·3	78·5	79	...	10·21	+4·54
Jeypore	29·768	SW	3	90·1	72·0	72	...	13·71	−9·89
Ajmere	29·7[illegible]	SW	7	85·4	75·6	84	...	20·64	+2·45
Deesa	29·774	WSW	13	90·2	74·5	91	...	15·91	−4·60
Ahmedabad	29·791	WNW	3	92·2	77·1	82	0·01	25·21	...
Bhuj	29·759	W	16	89·9	75·9	76	...	9·66	−2·64
Rajkot	29·792	WSW	12	91·9	74·7	78	...	21·65	−2·31
Ghadechi	29·779	SW	14	94·6	...	75	...	14·22	...
Veraval	29·792	WSW	13	85·6	78·1	88	0·23	15·18	...
Neemuch	?	WNW	4	83·8	71·6	75	...	24·61	−1·65
Indore	29·814	SW	4	86·2	72·6	87	...	19·56	−5·60
Saugor	29·782	W	7	84·2	70·6	85	...	23·32	−4·34
Jubbulpore	29·769	WNW	...	87·9	76·1	78	...	42·30	−6·25
Hoshangabad	29·814	NNW	3	85·8	74·7	90	0·08	45·94	+2·53
Khandwa	29·813	W	8	85·7	75·1	84	...	20·44	−3·48
Raipur	29·787	W	8	85·2	74·1	90	...	29·46	−10·26
Nagpur	29·773	NW	6	80·3	75·1	88	...	30·94	−5·28
Amraoti	29·815	WNW	7	90·2	72·8	84	...	16·26	−8·72
Akola	29·835	WNW	9	90·9	15·2	76	...	16·40	−8·73
Surat	29·797	WSW	8	88·6	78·1	79	...	30·18	−7·68
Malegaon	29·817	W	12	89·4	71·2	80	...	13·15	−1·64
Bombay	29·832	WSW	3	86·0	77·[illegible]	87	0·53	58·53	−1·29
Poona	29·863	W	15	85·0	70·4	84	...	13·23	−2·10
Ahmednagar	29·833	NNW	10	91·2	73·4	70	...	4·25	...
Aurangabad	29·837	W	5	91·3	71·3	77	0·05	14·17	...
Sholapur	29·869	WSW	8	89·2	73·0	75	0·05	8·18	−10·27
Ratnagiri	29·874	WSW	7	86·9	77·9	84	0·40	104·42	+9·08
Belgaum	29·883	WNW	12	73·2	66·2	90	0·0[illegible]	34·58	+1·70
Goa	29·905	SW	9	86·0	75·4	9[illegible]	0·37	86·09	...
Karwar	29·899	Calm	2	84·2	75·5	90	0·77	107·91	+3·63
Mangalore	29·936	S	1	83·8	74·9	95	0·29	134·19	+39·15
Calicut	29·973	NE	7	85·8	74·5	92	4·34	[illegible]	+48·61
Cochin	29·951	N	M	74·7	74·1	93	3·21	93·76	+23·85
Bangalore	29·965	WSW	6	77·7	65·3	97	4·07	15·87	+1·26
Secunderabad	29·817	WNW	7	81·6	69·4	81	0·18	15·41	−5·87
Masulipatam	29·807	WNW	7	81·1	73·6	91	0·79	11·22	−8·28
Bellary	29·891	W	9	87·8	72·8	71	...	5·18	−1·93
Cuddapah	29·894	W	L	84·0	71·7	88	1·28	17·41	+1·73
Madras	29·876	C	4	84·5	73·0	98	0·64	18·31	+6·92
Coimbatore	29·937	SW	2	86·9	70·1	90	...	8·16	+4·91
Trichinopoly	29·835	C	3	92·5	74·9	86	0·27	9·12	+0·51
Negapatam	29·897	S	3	88·4	73·9	81	0·55	4·86	−4·19
Colombo	29·932	SW	12	86·0	78·8	79	0·12	28·28	+8·35
Aden	29·701	E	10	96·8	85·3	75	...	0·62	+0·36

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·65 (62·83); G. T. H.=0·71 (63·47) ; St. G. H.=0·65 (65·75) ; C. P.=0·53 (59·58).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in severa places to-day. The distribution is slightly irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Ghadechi, and 12 at Allahabad, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Colombo. The maximum temperature is from 8° to 10° less than the mean of the season at Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras, and the minimum 4° in excess of the mean at Ratnagiri. The lowest temperature in the shade was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (4·34"), Bangalore (4·07") and Cochin (3·21"), over an inch at Cuddapah (1·28"), light to moderate showers at Veraval, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo, and a few drops at Ahmedabad, Hoshangabad, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Belgaum. The general weather conditions are favourable for rain all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay, and also in the Madras Presidency.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

Sunday ; The barometer has risen almost everywhere ; the rise being brisk to rigid along the foot of the Himalayas, but are slight elsewhere. The pressure is high in Tenasserim, Ceylon, and Malabar, and low in Upper Sind ; and gradients are steep over the north of Bombay and Central India, calm along the south-west Coast. Strong and south-west winds are across Sind, Kathiawar, and Central India, elsewhere the winds are generally westerly, with tendency to draw more towards north along Madras Coast. The temperature has fallen decidedly over the Punjab and Central Provinces, but elsewhere changes are irregular, though with a downward tendency. Mean temperature is low in north-west and north-east of India and part of Madras, generally above normal elsewhere, the highest maximum being an hundred and two in Montgomery. Rain has fallen generally over the Peninsula, Lower Burma, Assam, and Bengal, while elsewhere there has been either no rain or scattered showers. The principal amounts rbeing over three inches in Akyab, Chittagong, Mussoori; two inches in Dhubri, Dehradun, Gopalpur, Cuddapah, and one inch in Tavoy, Diamond Island, Rangoon, Moulmein, Narayanganj, Cuttack, Berhampore, Darbhanga, Nellore, Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

LATER.

Monday : The barometer continued to rise almost everywhere, the rise being rapid over the western Desert, and the depression noticed in Upper Sind, yesterday, are largely filled up ; at the same time shallow depression has appeared over the north of the Bay and south of Bengal. Judging from barometric changes, this depression should move north-eastwards through south-east Bengal. Winds are irregularly cyclonic over the north of the Bay, and in Lower Bengal, north-westerly down the Gangetic Plain, and generally westerly elsewhere. Force decreased in north of Bombay Coast, but increased around the Bay. Mean temperature has fallen in north-west India and Madras, changed irregularly elsewhere ; and the heat is greater than usual over Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Gangetic Plain, and less than usual elsewhere ; in the Madras Coast districts and in the Indus Valley the abnormal deficiency being large, the highest maximum reported is ninety-nine at Montgomery. Rainfall distribution same as yesterday's, being fair generally in the Peninsula, Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, while the weather elsewhere is fine, with few scattered showers the principal amounts being over four inches in Calicut, Bangalore, three inches in Cochin, two inches in Moulmein, Kindat, Darjeeling, one inch in Tavoy, Bassein, Rangoon, Akyab, Berhampore, Jalpagure, Gopalpore, Kurnool, and Cuddapah.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	62 48	61 57	65 14	59 05
Monday, September 6	0 71	0 71	0 64	0 51
Total	63 19	62 28	65 78	59 56
Total fall to 6th Sept. 1896.	86 22	85 35	91 91	85 49
Total fall to 6th Sept. 1895.	60 19	51 98	52 45	52 19

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

THE difficulty of finding supplies locally for the large force of native troops suddenly concentrated at Hangu on the Kohat border has given rise to an extraordinary report that the men had been put on half-rations. This is, of course, untrue. The position is a curious one in a way, remarks the *Pioneer*. British regiments are always fed by the Commissariat, but native troops find themselves, out of their pay, while in India itself. The frontier has not yet been crossed in the Samana direction, and therefore the usual method has been adopted of asking the civil authorities to collect supplies at Hangu ready for purchase by the sepoys. But this part of the Kohat district is a poor one, and the necessary quantity of *ata* particularly cannot be got at short notice. At Kohat the Commissariat Department have large stores of food ready, and Major-General Yeatman-Biggs adopted the sensible course of drawing half-rations for his native troops from this source, the other half being purchased by the men locally according to custom. Considering the nature of the duties on which the troops are engaged, which may involve conflict with an enemy at any moment, as was proved by the Ublan Pass affair, it would be advisable to put them at once on a field-service footing as regards their supplies. This, we believe, has been done with the regiments at and about Peshawar, which are not actually stationed within cantonment limits. The Commissariat are responsible for providing them with food, and the arrangement works smoothly.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium steel reeds and 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year, including Postage.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c. &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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PARTS I. and II. of the Second of a series of SIX LECTURES, being the PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, (TO-DAY, and TO-MORROW) commencing at 5-15 P.M.
SUBJECT—PART I. Ancient India:—An Archæological lecture.
PART II. Ancient and Medieval India:—An Epigraphical Picture.
LECTURER—RATIRAM DURGARAM DAVE, B.A.
The LECTURES are OPEN to the PUBLIC.

By Order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th September, 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date chronicled the latest telegrams through Reuter calling for notice on this column. We now annex our usual weekly Comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	50,000	115,000	15,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	6,000	22,000	7,000
" Continent	7,000	13,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	19,000	63,000	14,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,000	10,000	4,000
" " to Continent do.	4,000	12,000	1,000
" Stock in the Ports	90,000	258,000	279,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	1,010,000	1,330,250	2,297,320
" " Surats	96,000	179,400	144,330

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	48,700	482,190	1,186,080
" London	3,000	2,500	8,500
American Afloat	10,000	46,000	15,000
East Indian	3,000	2,750	5,500
Total ...	64,700	533,440	1,215,080
Price of Middling-Americans	4 3-32d.	4 11-16d.	4 9-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-32d.	3 21-32d.	3 3-8d.
Difference	11-16d.	1-32d.	29-32d

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	16,53,826
" " Branches	Dec.	"	2,86,301
Other "	Dec.	"	4,12,059
Government Securities	Dec.	"	7,70,915
Other authorised "			Nil
Loans	Inc.	"	23,10,464
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	5,00,141
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	21,710
Cash	Dec.	"	46,93,174

A decrease of some 47 lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon, compared with a diminution of about 7 1-4 lakhs at the end of the week preceding, is disclosed by the Bank's Statement of affairs issued to-day; while the addition to trade expenses is 32 1-4 lakhs, against 18½ lakhs in the same comparison. Of the items which make up this increase in the trade demand the principal is loans, which show an addition of 23 lakhs, the movement in Private Deposits and Bills Discounted having been falling off of some 4 lakhs, and an increase of 5 lakhs, respectively. The Cash Balance was further depleted by withdrawals of Public Deposits aggregating 19½ lakhs, at the Bank's Head Office and branches, partly counterbalanced, however, by the realization of Government Securities held by the Bank to the extent of 7 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The market for this staple remains dull in tone, and there is no enquiry for export, nor is there any likelihood of orders coming out in face of the heavy rise in Exchange. The new crop prices are rather easier; but few contracts are being made. Broach, for March delivery, is quoted at Rs. 194; and Bengal at Rs. 154 per candy for January, and Rs. 153 for March.

A little rain—not reaching an inch—in one or two districts of the Bengal Cotton circle; a few cents at Julgaum and Barsi, in the Oomrawattee circle, and the same quantity at Bhownuggur; with over an inch at Sholapur, is about all the rain which fell over the Cotton area since the date of last telegraphic advices last Thursday. Enough rain, however, had been registered over the Cotton-growing districts for present wants, and the crop generally is reported to be flourishing.

WHEAT and SEEDS are nominally unchanged in value; but nothing for export worth mentioning is doing in these markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	195	bales.
Wheat	10,142	cwts.
Linseed	1,308	"
Rapeseed	8,366	"
Rice	6,091	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened from this morning at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which former rate a considerable amount was sold to the Bazaar and to speculators. Legitimate busines was upon a small scale, and the sharp rise in the rate has further curtailed the small number of Merchants' Bills offering for sale. We quote at closing, in a firm market:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 ms sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were weak to-day, and opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents., at which they closed; Threes declined to 91.

SHARES.—There has been a declining tendency to-day in prices, in a slightly active market.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 9-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	1 17
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	Nil.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdwnn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Bhamo route to China right to Shuenwei interrupted beyond.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Mozambique Lourenco Marquis interrupted.

Owing to pressure of messages of higher class, deferred telegrams to Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable St Vincent-Santhiago interrupted.

Delay between London and the Cape now 36 hours; messages can only go via Candiz and Teneriffe.

Eastern Co. announces that telegrams for Eastern, Central and South Africy are subject to serious delay.

Amoor route interrupted between Blagovistschensk and Khabarowska.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 14th August 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,395	31,900	1 495	...	26,398	...
Goods	63,776	40,967	22,809	...	1,66,385	...
Other earnings	2,789	2,756	33	...	...	488
Total for week	99,870	75,623	24,247	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	7,04,528	5,12,233	..	...	1,92,295	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th September, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·787
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·7
Dew Point		76·4
Relative humidity of Air		84·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		78·1
General Directions of wind		WSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	291
Fall of Rain		0·51
Total fall during month		1·14
" year		59·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 6th September		0·17

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MITTELSTRASS—September 1, at Lahore, the wife of W. Mittelstrass, Bandmaster, Lahore Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRYANT—LYON—September 3, at the Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. I. B. Cockin, M. A., Senior Chaplain, Ernest Walford Bryant, second son of Thomas Bryant, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., London, to Emeline Lyon, daughter of the late Henry Lyon, Esq., and Mrs. Eacot.

CARNEGY—RAWLINS—August 30, at St. Oswald's, Bakloh Punjab, Captain A. M. Carnegy, 4th Gurkhas, eldest son of Major-General P. A. Carnegy, late M. S. C., to Jessie Pyne, youngest daughter of Major-General J. S. Rawlins, late Commandant 1st Gurkhas.

DEATHS.

CROZIER—August 28, at Ghazipore, N.-W. P., suddenly, Eva Catherine, the dearly beloved wife of John Waugh Crozier, and only daughter of Æ. J. Macdonald, Esq., Khyrawah Factory, Chumparun, Bengal.

DE LAESSOE—August 27, at Sirdarpore, Mrs. DeLaessoe, Political Agent, Bhopawar.

GRAHAM—September 1, at Ranikhet, William Bannatyne Graham, Major, 2nd Manchester Regiment, aged 39 years.

LOVE—August 30, at Multan, Robert Love, Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh.

ZOBEL—August 21, at Songad (Gaekwar's Territory), after a short illness, Antoinette, the dearly beloved wife of J. Zobel, aged 24 years and 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1897.

THE exchange value of the rupee has at length reached the sixteenpenny limit which the currency legislation, passed more than four years ago, had in view. After the temporary upward rush caused by the Currency Act of June 1893 subsided, the gold value of the rupee went steadily down until the early days of 1895, when it was as low as 1·0½d. Since then the movement has, with temporary and occasional checks, been upward, until yesterday exchange reached the limit at which the public can tender sovereigns or gold bullion at the Mints and receive fifteen rupees per pound sterling without incurring loss. Gold will be taken at the same rate by the public Treasuries in discharge of Government dues. The circumstances under which the long desired ratio has been reached are, however, so peculiar and exceptional that it is doubtful whether there will be any immediate tender of gold at the Mints for the purchase of current coin of the realm. Famine, pestilence, and the mobilisation of 40,000 soldiers on the Frontier have between them so decreased State revenue and increased State expenditure, as to reduce the Government balances to such an extent that Government have not only suspended for the time being their remittances to England, but are actually procuring drafts therefrom. The Secretary of State has stopped for ten weeks the sale of Council bills, and has invited tenders, which are to be opened to-day, for drafts on Calcutta or Bombay to the extent of a crore of rupees. It is doubtful whether even these measures will suffice to meet the needs of the situation. The cash balance at the Presidency Banks and Treasuries at the beginning of August amounted to only 921 lakhs as compared with 1,563 lakhs at the corresponding period of the previous year; while the cash in the reserve Treasuries is only a little over 37 lakhs, or about one-ninth of the total at this time last year. Government are now receiving the proceeds of the loan of three crores, and this will be a help in tiding over difficulties until the land revenue begins to be received in November next. The suspension of payment on the English account will then come to an end, and Government will have to meet Home charges to the extent of nearly nine million pounds sterling during the succeeding four or five months, this amount being due on the India Office account for the current year. In the meantime, however, the outlay on the Frontier will be measured by crores rather than by lakhs, and it is probable that Government will borrow in England to pay a great part, if not the whole, of its accumulating liabilities.

Already the Secretary of State has asked for tenders for India Bills for two and a-half millions sterling, payable six or twelve months after date. The urgency of the immediate requirements of Government is shown by the fact that only three days' notice has been given by the Secretary of State for tenders for drafts on Calcutta and Bombay amounting to a crore of rupees—a sum which will be but a small help towards meeting the outlay certain to be incurred by the Frontier expeditions. Now that the market will have no Council Bills to rely upon for ten weeks, a relapse into the tightness which characterised money in India a few months ago is to be feared, especially as the Secretary of State is purchasing bank bills on India. Indications in this direction are already making themselves felt; and money is being held back in anticipation of high rates. As to the position of Government paper it is so low that it is difficult to suppose that even tight money will push it further down. Now that exchange has been brought to the high water mark towards which it has long been struggling and is firm at that rate, the question arises how long will it remain there. The belief that the Secretary of State's requirements will hereafter be met by further sterling loans, is the chief ground for the opinion expressed in some quarters that the rate will be maintained until the end of the year. There was a general agreement, however, that the position of exchange is not by any means secure, and that a fall may take place sooner or later. One circumstance in its favour is the probability that the balance of trade during the next few months will be more to India's credit than usual. While the import trade is still very small, a revival in exports is taking place. If the hopeful outlook that now exists for a fairly good winter harvest is fulfilled, the export of wheat will be stimulated by the shortage of the supply, of which Reuter has given us telegraphic advice. If the anticipation of brisk exports Westwards is realised, and imports continue to be small the inflow of remittances that will result will assist in maintaining the present level of exchange. In the absence or limitation of Council bills these remittances must, to a large extent, take the substantial shape of gold and silver bullion, and the import of both will be stimulated. The very low price of silver will, however, stand in the way of a sufficient import of the yellow metal to assist to any great extent the Government scheme for the gold standard. Silver is now fifteen per cent. lower than it was at the beginning of the year; and as there are no Council Bills to compete against its inflow, we shall probably see it arrive in much greater volume than has been the case since the Mints were closed. Moreover, the extremely low price will not encourage the sale of gold at the Mints in barter for a coin whose intrinsic value is smaller in comparison with its exchange value than it has ever before been. As yet it is too early for any gold to be tendered at the Mints, and it remains to be seen what movement there will be in that direction. It is believed in commercial circles that if it is found that such purchases on Government account do take place, some of the private dealers who profit so largely by the glorious uncertainties of exchange will compete against Government, and outbid them to a small extent; and then keep the gold in hand as a speculation until they see what turn things take.

Another feature in the situation calculated to stand in the way of gold being tendered at the Mints, is the uneasy feeling abroad lest Government should decide to raise the minimum fixed by the Currency Act, as they have power to do under that measure. Some competent observers incline to the opinion that in order to prevent such uncertainity minimising the chances of carrying out Sir David Barbour's scheme, Government should notify that it has no intention of raising the rates fixed in 1893. It is urged that, as it has taken four years of hard struggle to reach the sixteen-penny limit, Government should be satisfied with having obtained the goal, and that if an announcement is made that there is no intention to raise the standard, the confidence inspired thereby will tell largely in favour of the scheme. As a gold currency has only just come within the range of practical politics, we are not inclined to commit ourselves unreservedly to this view. But it is noteworthy that if the yellow metal enters our currency on the basis of fifteen rupees to the sovereign we shall be much better off than Japan. The ratio fixed for the new gold currency there—1 in 32—is the lowest point which silver had reached when the Currency Bill was introduced into the Diet in the middle of March last. The opinion was then held in many quarters that the price which the Japanese Government were willing to pay for gold was too great, but the slump that has since taken place in silver has shown that after all the policy of the Mikado's Government was the one best adapted to carry their scheme to a successful issue. But the fact that the value of the rupee on the basis of the gold standard now attained will be proportionalely greater than that of the Japanese yen, is not in itself a conclusive reason why Government should not seek to obtain even better terms, if possible, than those povided for in the legislation of 1893. The one and fourpenny rupee was clearly understood to be provisional only. The best authorities on the science of money insist on the principle that the currency of a country should be regulated by Government. But at the same time, when commercial opinion inclines strongly to the belief that it would be a mistake to attempt to force the rate higher than that fixed four years ago, Government should attach due weight to this opinion before action is taken. If the rise in the rupee turns out to be something more than ephemeral in character, Government will no doubt introduce legislation to deal with the situation. This would be in accordance with the declaration made by Sir David Barbour, in introducing the Currency Act, four years ago, to the effect that "the making of gold coins legal tender, the settlement of a permanent rate of exchange between gold and the silver rupee, and other measures necessary for the final and effective establishment of a gold standard in India will be provided for by future legislation and in the light of future experience."

THE *Englishman* is good enough to allow that the Bombay High Court is acting within its powers in declining to allow Mr. Garth to appear in a certain pending case. Our contemporary, however, would have acted differently if it sat on the Bench. It considers that the course taken did not display much sagacity and that it was discourteous. It lays down *ex cathedra* the principle that the High Court may always, if it chooses, allow members of another Bar to appear before it. We should prefer to put this postulate a little differently. The High Court may, in view of exceptional circumstances, allow members of another Bar to appear in a particular case. But when no exceptional cases are shown to exist, the High Court never allows a stranges to join the local Bar for one case only. The Calcutta High Court admitted Mr. Inverarity in the Diamond Case, on the ground that he had already appeared on behalf of the defendant in the police court at Hyderabad, and the party whom he represented would have been placed at a disadvantage if the counsel who was familiar with the details of a very difficult case was not permitted to appear. But when Sir William Rattigan also desired to appear in the same Diamond Case, the Calcutta High Court peremptorily declined to hear him. In a similar manner Mr. Justice Norris refused to allow Mr. Alston to appear in the *Pioneer* libel case. These and other precedents would have justified the High Court of the Western Presidency in refusing the application of Mr. Pugh to appear for Mr. Tilak in Bombay. No special circumstances were preferred, and the inconvenience of creating precedents by departing from the invariable practice of the courts was sufficiently obvious. But it was felt that the case in question is one of considerable importance, and that Mr. Pugh is a senior and leader of the Calcutta Bar. To deprive the defendant of his services when the two leaders of the Bombay Bar are engaged by the Government, might be held to prejudice the defence. The admission of Mr. Pugh was an act of grace and favour. There was no ground for extending a similar grace to Mr. Garth. The presence of Mr. Pugh in the case is a guarantee that all that can be urged for the defence in the pending trials will be placed before the Court.

THE Arctic exploration steamer Windward has returned—we are not told where,—Mr. Jackson having completed the cartography of Franz Josef Land. Mr. Jackson, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, set out in July 1894, having been assisted by Mr. A. C. W. Harmsworth in the equipment of the Windward, a specially built screw steamship. The expedition was most elaborately furnished, and the steamer, when she left England, was equipped with an aluminium boat, a copper boat, three Norwegian boats, besides carrying eighteen sledges, each capable of conveying a thousand pounds' weight. With Mr. Jackson, who had charge of the expedition, were Mr. Armitage, Astronomical Observer; Dr. Kettlits, Medical Officer; Mr. Fisher, Botanist; Mr. Child, Mineralogist and Photographer; and Captain Schlosshauer, Sailing-master. The vessel steamed out of the Thames on July 12, and made straight for Franz Josef Land, which was reached about the end of August. The expedition having landed, a house, in which to spend the winter, was built, and the ship was sent home. So soon as the spring came the expedition marched north up Austria Sound to Cape Fligeley, and thence across Petermann-land. Depots were set up at intervals of about thirty or forty miles for the return journey. The Windward returned in October 1895 to report progress, having had a terrible time in the ice-pack, three of her crew losing their lives. An observatory had been erected at E[illegible]nwood, near Cape Flora, some two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and by the time the Windward reached Franz Josef Land again the bulk of the scientific work for which the expedition set forth had been accomplished. The Wind[illegible] had left his "Fram," to pick up Nansen, wh[illegible] March last. Explor- the two parties meeting in [illegible] and industriously ations were systematically [illegible] scientists. The carried out by the Windward [illegible]ve been care- country, its seas, and lakes ha[illegible]rmation has fully mapped, much scientific info[illegible] of photo- been acquired, and many hundreds graphs have been taken.

A MILITARY writer, who prefers to hide his light under a bushel, and to write under the *nom-de-plume* of "Gulielmus," has just issued a handy little brochure, entitled "Training the Remount," through the Press of our Lahore contemporary. It does not claim a large measure of originality, being for the most part a translation and adaptation of M. J. Fillis's "Principes de Dressage et d' Equitation." This is the best work on the system of equitation as practised in the French Army. That system is pronounced by Captain Horace Hayes and other authorities to be in advance of the British system, which dates from the eighteenth century. To go through the work carefully, in order to do justice both to "Gulielmus" and M. Fillis, as well as to the British system, is a matter of greater difficulty than the author intended, for the book-binder has not acted fairly by him; the pages, instead of following one another in natural sequence, are most gloriously independent. To read the work is as serious an undertaking as to solve the mysteries of a Chinese puzzle. But, perhaps, this is intentional, and, like the subject dealt with, is a French method, distinctly superior to the English inasmuch as it stimulates ingenuity. Whether actually superior or not, there is much to recommend the system of remount training which is brought before us. It is to the interest of cavalry commandants to have their horses trained as efficiently and as quickly as is possible, and they may find in the new handbook many hints which will be of value to them. The writer strongly recommends a study of M. Fillis's system. They will be induced to do so, doubtless, after reading the pamphlet of Gulielmus. Should it run to a second edition, it would be well to replace the plates which illustrate the work. The trainer is so inaccurately drawn, that one fears the horse must be also, and the positions intended to be illustrated may or may not be correct.

INTERESTING light upon the profitable nature of irrigation work in Sind is afforded by the Government review for 1895-96, which has recently been published. It seems that although the inundation was the worst on record, the river-guage reading on 27th July being the lowest for forty years, and that too just at the period of greatest demand for irrigation, the returns show a handsome profit on the operations. The area of irrigated wheat was little more than half that of the previous year, yet the total value of the produce derived from irrigated lands is estimated at no less than four hundred and eleven lakhs of rupees, more than two million acres receiving water for the benefit of either the kharif or rabi harvest. The return on capital outlay amounts to the respectable figure of six and one-third per cent. in the case of major works, and ten per cent. in that of minor works—results which fully warrant the commendation, accorded by the Bombay Government and confirmed by the Government of India, to the "administrative and executive officers," whose careful management has given such excellent profits.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with English mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden, at noon, yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Saturday next, at noon.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday and yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a special jury, John Jones, a private of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, stationed at Aden, was tried for having, on the night of the 31st May last, in the barracks at Aden, committed the murder of a Somali punkah-coolie, named Mahomed Doulay Abubaker, by striking him on the head with a stick. He was further charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt and hurt. The evidence for the prosecution closed yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, rose to sum up the case for the prosecution; but the foreman of the jury, Mr. E. M. Slater, intimated that the jury had come to a unanimous decision and did not wish to pursue the enquiry further. Mr. Lang said he had a right to sum up the evidence for the Crown, but as the jury had come to a unanimous decision before hearing him, he thought it would be a waste of his time to address them further in the matter, especially as the foreman intimated that the opinion of the jury was not likely to be shaken by any comments which the learned counsel might address to them. The jury thereupon returned a formal verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged. The court adjourned till 11 o'clock, to-morrow (Wednesday), when the trial of Bal Gangadhur Tilak's case will commence before his lordship and a Special Jury.

MR. PUGH, the Calcutta counsel, who has been engaged to defend the Hon'ble B. G. Tilak, at the Criminal Sessions, to-morrow, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, and alighted at the Byculla station. He was accompanied by Mr. Garth, another member of the Calcutta Bar, who had agreed to defend Kelkar, but whose application for that purpose was rejected by the Chief Justice. Mr. Garth, we hear, has come up to appear before the Chief Justice in support of his first application.

THE Shakespearian and Dramatic Recital given by Mr. and Mrs. Nunn, in aid of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Fund, last evening, was not very largely attended, but an enjoyable programme was presented. The remarkable memory of the performers was again manifested, and they were specially in the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice."

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for the week ending 21st August were Rs. 9,71,119; miles open, 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 571. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,00,437; miles open, 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 471; increase, Rs. 1,70,682; per mile open, Rs. 100. From 1st July 1897; to 21st Aug., 1897, Rs. 75,02,351. From 1st July, 1896, to 21st Aug., 1896, Rs. 61,67,198; increase, Rs. 13,35,153.

THE Moplahs were on Thursday on Pandalur hill, and it is expected they are going to Pandicad. A body of reserve police left Calicut for the scene. Two companies of native infantry have been ordered from Cannanore. The troops called out were thus disposed:—Captain H. C. Chads, with the main body of the Staffords and two 12-pounder Howitzers, at Manjeri; Lieutenant J. F. Loder-Symonds and 40 men, at Angadipuram; Sergeant Horton and 21 men, at Pandalur; Mr. Wilkinson, Inspector Wiggins, and 70 of the Malapuram police, beneath Pandalur hill. Some troops were to go to Pandicad last evening. Mr. Dance, the Collector, went to Pandalur from Manjeri. The Calicut Volunteer ammunition and police station rifles were removed, under orders, to the police magazine.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TENDERS ASKED FOR 2½ MILLION STERLING.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Secretary of State for India asks for tenders receivable up to the 14th instant for India Bills amounting to two and a-half millions sterling payable in six or twelve months after date.

NOTE FROM THE PORTE TO THE POWERS.

The Porte has addressed a Note to the Ambassadors of the Powers requiring that the Governor of Crete shall be an Ottoman and that the Turkish garrison there shall be retained.

The Ambassadors have postponed the consideration of this Note, pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER RISINGS.

The French press observe that the rising of tribesmen on the Indian frontier makes France think seriously of the possible propagation of the wave of fanaticism in her own Colonies.

THE TIMES ON THE FRONTIER RISING.

The *Times* says that there is little doubt the Imperial Service Troops will prove no mere parade soldiers, but a valuable element of defence to the Empire.

The *Times* in the same article generally demurs at the theory that our forward policy on the frontier is the cause of the present troubles.

UNEASINESS AMONG THE CHRISTIANS IN EGYPT.

The *Times'* Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that there is some uneasiness in Egypt owing to the fermentation of the Natives against the Christians, and adds that the absence of any British warships at Alexandria for the past five months is much commented upon.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ADVANCE IN THE SUDAN.

WARNING BY THE *TEMPS*.

PARIS, SEPT. 5.

The *Temps*, in a leading article regarding the Anglo-Egyptian advance in the Sudan, warns England that if she forgets her engagements she will at the end be obliged to admit that she is not the only one interested in the future of the Sudan.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The P. and O. steamer Oriental, with English mails of the 27th ulto., left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day.

THE WAI SEDITION CASE.

THE PROCEEDINGS FURTHER ADJOURNED.

TWO WITNESSES UNABLE TO AT TEND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPT. 6.

The hearing of the "Modd Vritta" case was resumed, to-day, at the Sessions Court, before Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge.

The Judge showed the defence two letters, one from Mr Lamb, Collector of Poona, representing his inability to produce plague complaints in the Satara Court, the same having been called for by the High Court in another case; also his inability to attend owing to official engagements. The other letter was from Pandita Ramabai, to say that she was being called as witness in the High Court and unable to attend here.

The proceedings were adjourned to Wednesday, probably pending the transfer of the application.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

KIRKEE STILL REPORTING HEAVY MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEP. 6.

The plague is still bad round about Poona.

There were 15 cases and 16 deaths in Kirkee yesterday, and 16 cases and 17 deaths to-day; in Ghornadi 7 cases and 7 deaths; and in Poona City 5 cases and 3 deaths.

In Lanowlie there were 6 imported cases and one death; in Bhssir 5 imported cases and 2 deaths; and in Kirkee 4 imported and 2 deaths.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND AND KIRKEE VS. KATHIAWAR.

A cricket match, Ganeshkhind and Kirkee vs. Kathiawar, was played at Ganeshkhind. The home team went in first, and made 94, of which Browne scored 21, Fairfax (not out) 33, and Edwardes 12, the rest being minor scores. Shivshanker took six and Bapasola three wickets, and Sinclair one.

Kathiawar went in and made 111. Waddington made 24, Ashby 22, Bapasola 17, and Templer 18. Muir Mackenzie took five wickets, Browne and Edwardes two each, and Lord Sandhurst one.

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

BICYCLE RACE.

The bicycle race in connection with the Presidential Assault-at-Arms came off, to-day. Two prizes were offered, one by Major Keir, R. A., Rs. 100; and the second prize by the Canteen of the Durham Light Infantry, Rs. 50. Distance of the race was 20 miles. It was a pity that only two teams of the Durhams entered. The competitors rode cushion-tyred bicycles. The first team was started at 5-34 by Major Keir, who kept the time. The prizes were set down at Rs. 80 for the first team to arrive, and Rs. 20 for the second, in addition to four prizes to be divided amongst those who came successively.

Private Strophair, of the 2nd team, came in the shortest time—1 hour, 2 min. and 5 sec.; the next being Sergeant Clapham, 1 hour, 2 min., and 12 sec.; Sergeant Foreman, 1 hour, 2 min., and 14 sec; and Color-Sergeant Robson, 1 hour, 6 min., and 12 secs.

The second team, who won the first prize, consisted of Privates Sadler, Lewes, and Swan, and Sergeant Telley, who were started before ten minutes of second team, but unfortunately they had to stop near one of the Railway crossings at the loss of some time.

The average time of the first team was 1 hour, 3 min., and 13 secs.; and the second team 1 hour and 3 min.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 4.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left for Bombay, via Karachi, this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here, yesterday afternoon, from Bombay.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra) left here, for Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravinna arrived here, from Bombay, at day light, to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left ere this morning.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

ATTACK ON BALESH KHEL POST.

THE ENEMY BEATEN OFF AND DISPERSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The Balesh Khel post in the Kurram was attacked, on Friday night, by some three thousand tribesmen, who were beaten off by the Turi Mehta and Levies holding the fort.

A detachment from Sudda finally dispersed the gathering.

With this exception the frontier has been quiet.

THE HADDA MULLAH.

The Hadda Mullah is now reported to be moving into the Afridi country to avoid an expedition being sent against him from Peshawar.

Harvesting operations will shortly commence in the Mohmand hills, and are expected to increase the Mullah's difficulties in keeping his force together to oppose General Elles.

The latter will be ready to move within a day or two, sufficient transport having now been collected.

Everyone will be glad to get away from Peshawar as the time for the autumn fever has now commenced there, and several cases have occurred.

Four Squadrons of the Central India Horse have been ordered to Kohat.

The Sixth Madras Infantry go to Bannu instead of Kohat.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

The operations in the Tochi Valley are again being interfered with by very heavy rain.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Patiala's Corps, which has started within forty-eight hours of receiving notice to join General Elles at Peshawar, is accompanied by Captains Cox and Crawford, and Lieutenant Davidson.

The Malakatta Sappers and Jind and Kapatala Infantry, which go to Kohat, will be accompanied by Major Scallon, with Lieutenant Singer, of the Bombay Sappers, and Captain Weldon, of the Madras Sappers, as his assistants.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

FURTHER REPUDIATION BY THE AMIR.

GATHERING OF FIVE HUNDRED MEN ATTACKED AND DISPERSED.

The following official communique had been issued a few days after the Durbar at Kabul, when the Amir publicly repudiated complicity on the part of his officials in the frontier disturbances.

The British Agent addressed a letter to his Highness on the subject of rumours which had reached him, that people from Lughman and other places were still joining the Hadda Mullah, and that supplies were being sent from Lalpura for support of the Mulla's gathering.

The Amir at once replied in an autograph letter, reminding the Agent of what he had heard his Highness say at the Durbar, and adding that though the Mulla's disciples have helped the him secretly, they cannot do so openly because of their fear of his Highness.

His Highness also informed the British Agent that he had issued instructions to all officials in Ningrahar, and they are secretly keeping a watch, that he would as far as possible watch the disciples of the Hadda Mullah in Afghanistan, and that the Governor of Lughman had recently attacked and dispersed a gathering of 500 men collected by one of the Mulla's disciples, who were about to proceed from Lughman to join the Mulla. The Governor had arrested 40 of them, and was taking steps to capture the leader of the gathering who had escaped.

TWO MORE OFFICERS ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

POONA, SEPT. 6.

Captain Mellis, 9th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Singer, R. A., have received orders to proceed immediately to Jullunder for going with the Imperial Service Transport Troops, proceeding on service with the Mohmand Field Force.

PROBABLE TRANSPORT OF THE 2ND BOMBAY LANCERS.

It is stated the transport of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, stationed in Poona, will be required shortly.

One Assistant Surgeon, 8 ward servants, 1 cook, 2 water carriers, and 3 ward sweepers have been directed to proceed forthwith to Rawalpindi and report themselves to the Medical Officer in charge No. 24 British Field Hospital for duty, travelling expeditiously at the public expense under paras. 661 and 664, Army Regulations, India, Volume X., Part II.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. P. Reilly, Commissariat Department, has been ordered to proceed to Kohat for duty.

OFFICERS RE-CALLED FROM LEAVE.

The following medical and other officers have been re-called from leave, and arrived on Saturday by the English mail steamer Ganges. They proceeded on Sunday and yesterday to join their respective regiments:—Surgeon-Captain A. C. Youman, 25th P. I., Surgeon-Captain S. Browning Smith, 32nd Pioneers, Surgeon-Captain H. M. Earle, 35th Sikhs, Lieutenant K. Dingwall, 1st Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant D. R. Younger, 1st Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant W. E. Gordon, 1st Gordon Highlanders, Surgeon-Major J. W. Rodgers, 2nd Sikhs Infantry, Surgeon-Captain H. B. Luard, 45th Sikhs, Surgeon-Captain J. G. Halbert, 9th G. Rifles, Surgeon-Captain R. C. Macwatt, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Surgeon-Major M. J. Kelawala, 4th Pioneers, Surgeon-Major D. P. Warliker, 1st Pioneer, and Surgeon R. Pemberton, I. M. S.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers expected to arrive per s. s. Oriental, at noon, on Saturday:—

Armorer, Mr J D
Brackenbury, Col H W
Blunkett, Mrs
Bertam, Capt F W
Bomd, Capt A C
Boss, Capt J H
Chenay, Mr B C
Collinson, Mr B
Coleman, Mr, Mrs J M & inft
Carter, Lieut G L
Clarke, Lieut and Mrs
Cooper, Mr F C
Curran, Mrs & three children
Campbell, Mr McIver
Campbell, Mrs
Campbell, Capt and Mrs
Calder, Mr S
Churchill, Capt F
Dobbin Mr E T
David, Mr
Efford, Mr and Mrs
Gillespie, Mr W J
Giles, Mr R X
Haefner, Mr and Mrs
Hore, Surg Capt E W
Hanyngton, Lieut J A
Hoyl[illegible] Mr H H
[illegible]ard, Mr W J
[illegible]ison, Mrs and child
[illegible]akin, Mr J H
Johnston, Mr R
Johnson, Lieut C A K
King, Mr A E B
Kearns, Mr W C
Kearns, two Misses
Kanga, Mr M D
Leslie, Capt and Mrs
Luker, Mr T
Lone, Mr E W
Nair, Dr D M
Parry, Mr and Mrs
Pascett, Major J M
Pallar, Mr G P
Pickering, Miss
Prior, Mr A W
Panddle, Mr D C
Randle, Mr
Self, Mr F G
Self, Mrs and Miss
Sutherland, Mr J
Stocken, Mr E
Sullivan, Capt R E
Thomas, Mr and Mrs E
Tylen, Miss
Wasdell, Mr A
Wheeler, Mr H P
Wilkin, and Mrs
Wilson, Mrs
Whatman, Mr A B
Wilson, Rev R
Wigram, Lieut C

SIMLA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

THREE rainless days make a fair augury that the monsoon in these parts is dwindling to its close, and we have had them, practically speaking. There have been dark hours, and ragged gray fringes along the nearer hills, and one or two spitting showers, but since Sunday no morning ride, no afternoon tennis need have been abandoned on account of the weather. Already, too, there is just a hint, a promise, of that splendid autumnal crispness that fills the lungs with delight in the Himalayas for the next three months. In the garden the greenness is less rank, and the gold and red of the nasturtiums is showing everywhere on the vines which seem suddenly to have struggled into blossom. The rain has dashed the asters to pieces mostly, but here and there a little branching tree of them survives, pink or purple, and the sweet peas, I see, have made up their minds to another blossoming, in the good company of the roses, the hollyhocks are in full swing of their second flowering, and we shall soon stand in a glory of chrysanthemums. On the whole the rains have let the gardens off gently, descending every day with conspicuous moderation, and tapering off into a drizzle rather comforting than otherwise. If you are in a good mackintosh and a hat that doesn't matter. It is so popular to abuse the monsoon up here, and to find it depressing that I am glad to put on record one experience to the contrary. The rains in Simla are delightful for all sorts of reasons. In your progress along the Mall, for one thing, you do not necessarily meet every soul you know. It is astonishing how foolishly, how illogically the necessity of the elegant bow or the casual "How do?" comes to be resented when it is invariable. There has been so long a lull in picnics and tennis parties that we shall all once more remember that such things are enjoyable. Instead we have had long afternoons with the rain beating a steady thud on the roof, hanging a wavering curtain before the window, delightfully disconsolate days when there has been absolutely nothing to do, but sit beside the fire with a book, and watch the dripping hours go by, and the unburdened clouds sail down between your spur and the next. But the greatest pleasure of all is in breathing the soft cool wet air, and feeling the agreeable damp fingers of the fog upon your face. The atmosphere has quite lost that overcharged quality that results in nervous tension, and the high winds from the Snows have ceased to dislocate the little wooden doors of Windsor Castle and Versailles (Versailles, I believe, had its bottlekhana damaged by a slip, the other day, and if historical accuracy is to be preserved it will cost twenty rupees in restoration. The wind seems to have enough to do in lifting the great cloud masses about, and in the lovely freshness that reigns, there is something soothing, almost sedative. Nobody gets up early in the mornings any more, anyway, it is an excellent occupation to sleep till breakfast time. Pillars of the Empire ride about in water-proof arrangements in which they would not dare to be seen anywhere else in the world, and all the length of the Queen's highway is bordered with little ferns about as long as your hand. An excellent and inspiriting season—it is only before the coming of September and October that one does not regret it.

Things have moved considerably on the frontier since I last wrote. The Afridi tribesmen have added the capture of Lundi Kotal, and at least one small raid into British territory to the score that will very shortly be wiped out by the big and costly British expedition, which it is practically decided to despatch into the heart of their country, while the Orakzais have been similarly distinguishing themselves by spasmodic, and for the most part ineffectual, attacks on the posts in the neighbourhood of the Samana range. True the latter gentry have captured Shenowri and blocked communication with Parachinar and Sudda pretty completely, but it is becoming evident that no great and united effort is to be expected from them, and that if a big fight occurs at all, it will be, not because they attack any really strong British position, but because the flying column from Kohat which is already almost within touch of the tribal gathering near Hangu, succeeds in getting at them before they melt back into the fastnesses from which they have come. The position is still sufficiently disquieting from a financial point of view, since, however successful General Yeatman-Biggs may be in the attempt he is making to inflict signal punishment on the Orakzai gathering, there will still be the Afridis and the Mohmands to settle with, and this will not be done without heavy outlay; nevertheless, matters have improved immensely for the better, since what at one time seemed capable of indefinite expansion is now fast subsiding into localised outbreaks which can easily be taken in detail.

It is interesting to notice, despite what has been said to the contrary, that all things considered, the tribal levies have stuck to us exceedingly well, and if the Khyber Rifles have had to be disarmed it must be remembered they held out unsupported against their own people stoutly, both in Fort Maude and Ali Masjid, for quite long enough to show that, if it had been possible to relieve these posts promptly, their loyalty would have brought them safely through the ordeal. The levies who held Shenowrie against constant attack, until their ammunition was exhausted, and made their way, arms in hand, to join the British column at Hangu did even better, while the Afridi sepoys on leave at the time when the rising commenced, and who have since been making their way back to their regiments in case of being wanted to fight against their own people, are examples of a spirit of which the Indian army may well be proud. These are bright spots in the dull monotony of the misery and suffering entailed, the waste of life, the injury to our prestige, and the loss, in a few wild hours of fanaticism, of progress, which has taken years to build up. Consideration of all these will come later when the risings have been suppressed and the question of preventing their recurrence has to be gone into. For the moment the breathless interest of the struggle hides the other aspects of the case from view, and we are satisfied in Simla, as elsewhere, to look on and applaud the blow that is struck effectually, and criticise when, from our imperfect standpoint, we think we perceive an opportunity lost or a mistake made. With personal deeds before us, like that of young McLean, of the Guides, who fell trying to rescue a wounded comrade, and of Colonel Adams and Lord Fincastle, who shared so gallantly in the same attempt, though fortunately without mishap, it is easy to overlook prosaic considerations of cause and effect which, however, will come up none the less prominently hereafter.

And here I should digress to tell you of the success of the *Geisha* and how the A. D. C. is coining money out of crowded houses, and of the last Viceregal Lodge dance, which was even more attractive than usual, and of the respectable old Mahomedan gentleman, in a green robe, who has come up to Simla regularly in August for years to collect subscriptions for his mosque, but has been magnified this season by timorous memsahebs into a blood thirsty emissary of the Hadda Mullah armed with diabolical mission for the perversion of Kitmutgars, but it grows late, and the Simla post office is punctual.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th September, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	12	28 a.m.	11	35
Teheran	6	2	6 p.m.	...	25
Suez	6	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th September, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	45	...	1
" Karachi	..	6	...	1
" Madras	1	...	...	1

THE RISE IN GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning you reproduce a letter from Mr. L. C. Probyn to the "Times" in which the "fall" in silver that is popularly supposed to have taken place in recent years, is once more attributed to a reduction in the cost of producing that metal. As the dissemination of a statement of this kind by the Press if allowed to pass uncorrected, is very likely to mislead those who have not given special attention to monetary matters, I beg that you will allow me this opportunity of again pointing out (1) that the value of the precious metals is mainly determined by the purchasing powers of these metals *as money*, and is but very remotely connected with cost of production; (2) that silver has *not* fallen in value to anything like the extent that the present gold price of the metal seems to indicate.

The following extract from Tacitus' Annals, IV., C 72, exactly explains India's present position with regard to the gold debt:—

"In the course of this year the Frisians, a people dwelling beyond the Rhine, broke out into open acts of hostility. The cause of the insurrection was not the restless spirit of a nation impatient of the yoke; they were driven to despair by Roman avarice. A moderate tribute, consisting of raw hides for the use of the legions, had been formerly imposed by Drusus. To specify the exact size and quality of the hides was an idea that never entered into the head of any man until Olennius . . . being appointed Governor over the Frisians, collected a quantity of the hides of wild forest bulls and made these the standard both of weight and dimension. To any other nation this would have been a grievous burden: to this one it was unbearable, because the cattle—called "Uri,"—which run wild in the forests, are of prodigious size, whilst the domestic breed is small. At first the Frisians groaned under this oppressive demand. Next, they surrendered their property and lands. Finally, they were obliged to sell their wives and children into slavery."

As with the Frisians so with the Indian Government. The people of this country have been called upon to pay a moderate tribute—in sovereigns. To specify the exact value of the sovereigns was an idea that never entered into the head of any man, and the result has been that in consequence of the sovereign having increased prodigiously in value, instead of the ten rupees that used to be sufficient to buy each sovereign, as many as eighteen or nineteen have been extorted from the Government of India. Instead of the Government vigorously protesting against this injustice, they have adopted the extraordinary and indefensible expedient of attempting—to go back to Tacitus,—to artificially increase the size of the domestic breed of bulls so as to bring them up to the unusual and unfair standard required by the Home Authorities,—they have tried to swell out the rupee (which, like silver, has really remained comparatively constant in value) until it has for the moment become nearly twice its natural gold value. No man can say what the eventual result of this singular experiment will be, but that it will bring social unrest and financial disaster sooner or later seems only too probable.

In the meantime let us understand clearly what has happened. It is not *silver* that has diminished in value over 30 per cent., it is *gold* that has advanced to this degree; and further, the latest investigations and statistics show that its value is still advancing. To suggest the introduction of a gold standard into India, as Mr. Probyn and many other men of a certain notoriety have done, is not only to further dangerously augment the value of gold, but it is to encourage the adoption of a monetary system as palpably unsuitable to the wants of this country as the copper cash of China would be to the inhabitants of the British Isles.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 6. C. M. deP. WEBB.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	4
B Mandvie and Umerkhadi	2	2	25
C Khara Talao	1	0	36
D Khetwady	0	0	5
E Mazagon	0	0	38
F Parel	0	0	4
G Mahim	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	1a	5	14
Total	5	7	133
Total to date	12,827	10,811	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	4
Deaths	6

a From Kallyan Plague Hospital while on his way from Byculla to Kirkee. He has no fixed residence in Bombay.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Yesterday's reports of the District Medical Officers stated that a case of bubonic fever was found in a house at Nowroji Hill, Cross Lane, and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Another case of plague was discovered in a house at Clive Road, and the patient was removed to the Jain Hospital. One suspicious case of fever was removed from Carnac Siding Road to Wari Bunder Hospital, the patient, it was stated, having been bitten by a rat.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that on the 5th instant there were no attacks of plague there. The total mortality for the day was 23; of these eight deaths occurred in the hospitals, and fifteen were registered outside the town. The number of patients in the hospitals was 66.

VISITATION BY JUSTICES.

The following Justices of the Peace carried out house-to-house visitation, yesterday morning:—Mr. P. F. Bhundara inspected six chawls in Stable Street, Kamatipura, and discovered two cases of plague, both being immediately removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Mr. Macdonald visited fifty houses at Kala Chowkey Road, Guzri Bazaar, and Parel Road, and found two fatal cases, one of cholera, and the other of relapsing fever. Mr. Samuel Essaji examined forty-four houses on Ripon and DeLisle Roads, and discovered two cases of suspicious fever, which were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

The Nowroji Hill search party, headed by Dr. A. P. Dantes, Medical Officer, Dongri, in company of Mr. G. Moses, Special Constable on plague duty, made thorough inspection of Nowroji Hill. A Ghati lad, aged 10, named Maroti Gopal, was discovered in house No. 25 Nowroji Hill, 2nd Lane. The lad had a bubo in his left groin. He came from Junar Zillah, Poona, four months ago. He was removed to Grant Road Hospital. Another boy, named Dhondia Ramia, was found lying in the verandah of house No. 51, Nowroji Hill, 1st Road, suffering from high fever due to starvation. He was removed to Wari Bunder Hospital. A third fatal case of cholera was found, a Purdasi, named Behari, residing at Grant Road Dharamsala, saved his life by running away from there and hired a room yesterday evening in house No. 51, Nowroji Hill, North, where he was attacked with cholera. His friends were removing him to hospital early in the morning when he died on the way, and the body was thrown on the road side of Chinch Bunder Road. The police arranged for his funeral.

LONAULI RELIEF FUND.

Mr. S. M. Mehta acknowledges with thanks the following donations towards the Lonauli Plague Relief Fund:—Mr. N. M. Wadia, Rs. 50; Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, Rs. 40; Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala, Rs. 100; Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Rs. 25; the employes of the G. I. P. Railway, Lonauli, through Mr. James Robertson, Rs. 60; the following sums through Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas:—Mr. Vasanji Khimji, Rs. 25; Mr. Narandass Parsotamdass, Rs. 25; Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Rs. 25; Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha, Rs. 50; Meherwanji Rustomji, Rs. 100; Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Rs. 100; Mr. Dadiba Merwanji, Rs. 50; Mrs. Dadiba Merwanji, Rs. 25; Mr. Piroshah Merwanji, Rs. 25; and Mrs. D. D. Jassawala, Rs. 15.

A friend... .. 2 blankets.
Do ...... 10 do
Do ...... 12 do and 12 sheets.
Assistant-Surgeon A. G. Cazalet, 6 razais.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN W. J. TAYLOR, A. M. S., is attached to the Station Hospital, Colaba, for duty, pending instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM HYDERABAD.

THE reduction of the Secunderabad garrison consequent upon the departure of the Northamptonshire Regiment is causing a good deal of correspondence between the Resident and the Nizam's Government. It appears that in 1889, as it was found impracticable to move the 16th and the 19th regiments of Madras Infantry by rail in Burma, as previously proposed other arrangements were made, by which the Secunderabad garrison was reduced by one regiment of native infantry for about three months; and the Nizam's Government, on being asked, stated that they had no objection to this temporary reduction of the garrison. But consequent on the removal of the Northamptonshire Regiment and the 5th Madras Native Infantry, the Nizam's Government find that the stipulated strength of the Hyderabad subsidiary force has been reduced by two regiments, and as there is no immediate prospect of their being replaced by other regiments, the Minister has referred to the Resident, and asked for particulars for submission to his Highness. The Resident has informed the Minister that he has no reason to suppose that it is not intended to replace the regiments removed by other regiments in the ordinary course during the approaching relief season. The Resident states that in Article 2 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853 it is provided that, except with express consent of his Highness, there shall never be less than five regiments of infantry stationed within the territories of his Highness. The same Article provides that the residue of such subsidiary force shall at all times be brought into his Highness' territories without delay on his Highness making requisition therefor. It rests, therefore, the Resident states, with his Highness to require that the full strength of the subsidiary force, as fixed by the treaty, shall be stationed in his Highness' territories, and the British Government would be bound to comply with such requisition.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

IN accordance with the urgent requisition of the District Magistrate, Malabar District, Major Tuite, who is commanding Trichinopoly, and the 23rd Regiment M. I., despatched two Companies of his Regiment to Calicut last night. The two Companies left with tent equipage and eighty rounds of ammunition per man, and should arrive at their destination at midday Friday.

A Calicut telegram, dated 2nd September, says:—From a special report that has just reached me (11 p. m.) I learn that the number of Moplah prisoners who escaped from the Manjeri Sub-Jail is 13. Esof Haji was unable to go with the fugitives, as the Jail warder on seeing the prisoners making attempts to escape shot Haji in the leg and disabled him. The prisoners were trying to break in the Jail door when the warder went over to Mr. C. W. Wood, Executive Engineer, who was in Manjeri at the time, and reported matters to him. Mr. Wood, armed with a stick, and accompanied by his butler, proceeded to the Jail, but the prisoners who had by that time already driven off the Police Guard and taken possession of the rifles and ammunition, shot at Mr. Wood, who escaped injury simply because his butler had the presence of mind to pull him aside in time. The prisoners took possession of 14 sniders, 12 swords, 5 pouches and belts, 2,500 rounds of shotted and 1,000 rounds of blank ammunition and left the station. They went to a blacksmith and compelled him to sharpen two war knives. It then became too dark and they decided to leave. The gang next went to the Pandalur side, to the house of one Odoom Kunden Nair, whom they wanted to kill. He was not at home. They cooked food there, had a meal and then left for another house in the neighbourhood, which they looted. Latest accounts showed that they had taken refuge in the Pandalur hills, but were expected to visit Pandicad.

The first attempt to break out of Jail was at about half past five in the afternoon on the 31st ultimo. There were only 5 constables and one warder in charge at the time.

Sergeant Horton and a party of 21 men of the Staffords were sent to Pandalur this morning. Lieutenant Loder-Symonds and about 40 men are at Angadipuram. The rest of the Malapuram troops that were moved out are at Manjeri under Captain Chads, Inspector Wiggins and 70 men of the Special Police have been sent to the foot of the Pandalur hill. Mr. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent, has gone in charge. The Collector, who had hurried down to Manjeri from Nilambur on receving news of the escape, started for Pandalur. Some of the Staffords are to be sent to Pandicad. They have taken two 12-pounder howitzers to Manjeri. It is said that the native troops from Cannanore are likely to be ordered out. At this juncture, Mr. Vibert is unfortunately laid up with a bad foot. He is, however, doing his duty as well as possible.

Fifty-four men of the Reserve Police, in charge of Inspector Walter, leave for Tirur to-morrow morning. They will march from Tirur into Malapuram. Some excitement has been caused here by reason of the fact that all the rifles from the Police Station and all the ammunition from the Volunteer Armoury were removed to the Police Magazine this afternoon. Such a thing has never before been done, and the story has got about that it is apprehended an attempt will be made on the Police Station and the Volunteer Armoury. People in Calicut may, however, I think, continue to keep their hair on.

A correspondent, wiring from Malapuram, Malabar, 1st Sept., says:—Last night, at about 11 o'clock, the Malapuram troops, under the Command of Captain Chads, left the station for Manjeri, leaving behind Lieutenant Symonds and a few men exclusive of the patients in the Military Hospital. Mrs. Chads and children had to leave their quarters the same night, and are staying at the Barrack premises in one of the Officers' quarters. Captain Chads and his men as well as the Special Police Force are pursuing the escaped prisoners. This afternoon the howitzer detachment left Malapuram for Manjeri. Mr. Vibert, the Special Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Malapuram Division, was carried in a manjil to Manjeri as he was unable to move about owing to a bad leg. Mr. Dance, the Collector, returned to Manjeri on his way to Wynaad on circuit. Mr. Fawcett, the District Superintendent, together with one of the Assistant Superintendents, passed through this station, this afternoon, to join the force. Troops from Wellington, Calicut and Cannanore, are expected here.—*Madras Mail.*

THE PROPOSED SONGHAD RAILWAY.

THE SCHEME NEGATIVED.

THE proposed construction of a metre guage railway from Songhad Station, on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway to Palitana, has been negatived. The Government of India prefer that projects should be submitted through the Local Government, which has issued the following Resolution:—

Bombay Castle, 30th August 1897.

Read again Government Resolution No. 1073, dated 10th April 1897.

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 2038, letter dated 29th July 1897, regarding a proposal, by Messrs. Manilal, Mugunlal and Company, submitted direct to the Government of India, to construct a metre gauge railway from Songhad Station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway to Palitana.

Memorandum from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 129-R. C., dated 7th August 1897.

Forwards copy of a letter No. 1297 R. C., dated 7th August 1897, addressed to Messrs. Manilal, Mugunlal and Company, negativing their proposal to construct a railway from Songhad to Palitana. The Government of India remark that:—"It is open to private promoters to submit projects for railways under the Branch Lines terms direct to the Government of India, but that it would be preferred that such proposals were to be submitted through the Local Government with their opinion, and that of the Railway Administration and of the local officers or Native States concerned."

Resolution—To be communicated to the Political Department and to the Consulting Engineer for Railways for information.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE number of cases and deaths from plague in the Presidency during the week ending Sept. 3 was as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	43	29
Poona	13	12
Districts.		
Surat	21	10
Thana	27	18
Ahmednagar	7	5
Khandesh	1	1
Nasik	83	68
Poona	298	178
Satara	553	407
Kolaba	3	2
Territory.		
Baroda	3	5
Kolhapur	2	1
Cutch	63	60
Palanpur	35	22
Total	1,143	818

The death roll from plague is now as follows:—

Total deaths week ending Sept. 3	818
" previously reported	31,784
Total	32,602

The deaths in the four weeks of August were:—27th, 557; 20th, 348; 13th, 304; and 6th 222.

CHIEF JUSTICE PETHERAM ON SEC. 124 (A) OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.

THE BANGOBASI CASE.

THE following is the full official and authorized report of the charge to the jury of Chief Justice Sir Comer Petheram in the case of the Queen-Empress vs. Bose, commonly called the "Bangobasi" Case. It will be read with interest at this particular time:—

The four accused are charged with an offence under section 124 (A) of the Penal Code, and inasmuch as the offence in question is treated and defined by that section, I have thought it desirable that you should have the section itself in your hands whilst I explained the law to you, and also whilst it was being discussed by Mr. Jackson. There are really two questions for you to consider. First, you must clearly understand what it is that has been made into an offence by the section, and when you understand that, you have to consider whether the evidence before you proves that such an offence has been committed by the prisoners. The section is divided into two parts, and is as follows:—"Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, excites, or attempts to excite, feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term; to which a fine may be added or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine."

"Explanation.—Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this cause."

Mr. Jackson contended that the words "disaffection" and "disapprobation" were synonymous words, and had one and the same meaning. If that reasoning were sound, it would be impossible for any person to be convicted under the section, as every class of writing would be within the explanation. But you, gentlemen of the jury, are thoroughly acquainted with the English language and must know that there is a very wide difference between the meaning of the two words disaffection and disapprobation. Whenever the prefix "dis" is added to a word, the word formed conveys an idea the opposite to that conveyed by the word without the prefix. Disaffection means a feeling contrary to affection; in other words, dislike or hatred. Disapprobation means simply disapproval. It is quite possible to disapprove of a man's sentiments or action, and yet to like him. The meaning of the two words is so distinct, that I feel it hardly necessary to tell you that the contention of Mr. Jackson cannot be sustained. If a person uses either spoken or written words calculated to create in the minds of the persons to whom they are addressed a disposition not to obey the lawful authority of the Government or to subvert or resist that authority if, and when occasion should arise, and if he does so with the intention of creating such a disposition in his hearers or readers, he will be guilty of the offence of attempting to excite disaffection within the meaning of the section, though no disturbance is brought about by his words or any feeling of disaffection, in fact, produced by them. It is sufficient for the purposes of the section that the words used or calculated to excite feelings of ill-will against the Government and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people, and that they were used with the intention to create such feeling. The second question for you, gentlemen of the jury, then, will be whether, upon the evidence before you, you think that the articles circulated by the prisoners were calculated to create such feelings in the minds of their readers, and if so, whether they intended to create such feeling by their circulation.

Having taken this explanation of the section from me, it now rests with you to decide whether the accused by the words of the articles which were intended to be read have been guilty of an attempt to excite disaffection against the Government. You will have to bear in mind the class of paper which is being prosecuted and the class of people among whom it is circulated, taking into consideration the articles which have been made the subject of the indictment and the others which have been put in during the course of the trial. Those articles are not addressed to the lowest or most ignorant mass of the people. You will see from the article referring to jute that they were not addressed to the cultivating classes. They are addressed to people of the respectable middle class who can read and understand their meaning, more or less the same class as the writers. You will have to consider, not only the intent of the person who wrote and disseminated the articles among the class named, but the probable effect of the language indulged in. Then you will have to consider the relations between the Government and the people, and having considered the peculiar position of the Government, and the consequence to it of any well-organized disaffection, you will have to decide whether there is an attempt or not to disseminate matter with the intention of exciting the feelings of the people till they become disaffected. British India is part of the British Empire, and is governed like other parts of the Empire by persons to whom the power is delegated for that purpose. There is a great difference between dealing with Government in that sense and dealing with any particular administration. Were these articles intended to excite feelings of enmity against the Government, or, on the other hand, were they merely expressing, though in strong language, disapprobation of certain Government measures? You will bear in mind that the question you have to decide has reference to the intention; and, in fact, the crime consists of the intention, for a man might lawfully do the act without the intention. The evidence of the intent can only be gathered from the articles. The ultimate object of the writer may be one thing, but if, in attaining that object, he uses as the means the exciting of disaffection against the Government, then he would be guilty under section 124 (A). If you think that these people, with the object of procuring the repeal of the Age of Consent Act, or of increasing the sale of their paper, disseminated these articles intending to excite feelings of enmity, you will be bound to find a verdict of guilty. As to the evidence of intent, the articles are the only evidence. The charges are based on the five articles which are the subject of the indictment. Other articles have been quite properly put in during the progress of the trial, but no charges are laid in connection with the latter. They were put in, some by the prosecution and some by the defence, to prove that their view of the intent of the articles charged was indicated in the others. These articles have been read and re-read to you, gentlemen, so frequently that I do not consider it necessary to discuss them in detail again. I will simply touch on the bearing on the case and as to whether they disclose an intent to cause disaffection or disapprobation only.

(His Lordship than proceeded to refer to the articles, and afterwards continued.)

It will be for you to come to a decision on the tone of these articles. You must not look to single sentences or isolated expressions, but take the articles as a whole, and give them a full, free, and generous consideration, as Lord Fitzgerald has said; and, even allowing the accused the benefit of a doubt, you will have to say whether the articles are fair comments and merely expressions of disapprobation or whether they disclose an attempt to excite enmity against the Government.

In leaving the matter to your consideration, gentlemen of the jury, I would ask you, and ask you earnestly, to dismiss from your minds all questions of prejudice and look at this matter in as impartial aspirit as possible. The only question is that of the intent; you have nothing to do with the policy of the Government in instituting this prosecution, or the policy of the Government in passing the Consent Act, or what has been called the Gagging Act; you have nothing to do beyond dealing with the evidence in this case; and if you allow anything else to influence you in your decision upon the question before you, you will be failing in your duty.

Your opinion should not be influenced by the opinions of any person however eminent. The opinions of many great men have been quoted to you, and you have been requested to accept those opinions as your own in arriving at a correct decision in this case. I would repeat that you are not to accept the opinion of any one, be he ever so eminent; if you do so, you would not be doing your duty; you are to judge of this case, and give your verdict only on the evidence in the case. The only question for you to decide is, were the articles intended, and were they likely, to cause disaffection. The defence urge that the articles only expressed disapprobation of Government measures; the prosecution say they were deliberate attempts to incite the people to disaffection. I have now dealt with the whole matter, and having told you what is the law to guide you, I now ask you to consider your verdict on the evidence before you.

A RECKLESS shot can make a battu at home a very unpleasant place for a nervous man, but for a really lively spot for a sportsman, observes a contemporary, commend us to a beat as organised by the Madras Government. In their enunciation of their forest policy, they observe that when it is found that crops are suffering from the depredations of pig and other wild animals which find shelter in areas which villagers formerly kept free from forest growth, but which have become re-clothed under protection, Forest Officers can arrange for the extermination of the animals by organising periodical beats, which all villagers holding gun licenses shall be invited to attend. If all invitations be accepted, the beat is calculated to result in the speedy extermination of Forest Officers.

THE NEW REGIME IN GOA.

POPULAR MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, SEPT. 2.

THE Governor-General has begun his administration vigorously and is doing his best to cope with the prevailing famine. A Government Resolution has been issued exempting all food-stuffs from import and customs duties, appointing committees in all the villages to sell rice at cost price to poor people, and directing that rice be given gratis to the famishing, and that in the case of persons who have not the means to pay the price all at once, half of it be recovered at the time of the sale and the other half to be taken within 3 months either in money or in the shape of labour. It also orders the various municipalities and village communities to organize relief-works, such as the making of roads, etc., and invite them to collect subscriptions to relieve the famine-stricken. It is reported that his Excellency has contributed Rs. 500 towards the relief of the famishing, and it is hoped that his example will be followed by the better classes of Goans both in and out of Goa. The Government Council, which was convened on the 31st ultimo, resolved to grant a general amnesty to the Ranes and revolters; to withdrew the suspension of guarantees; and to accord free liberty to the press. It is said that this resolution has been sanctioned by the Home Government.

The Exchange compensation allowance which has been enjoyed by the European officials for some time has been abolished, and it is said that Government servants proceeding to Europe on leave will not be allowed free passage as heretofore.

It is contemplated to abolish quarantine at Sanvordem, and passengers arriving by rail will be subjected to a medical examination at the Portuguese frontier, probably Castle Rock. As, however, cholera and plague are prevalent in the Southern Mahratta Country, it is hoped that the medical inspection may be strict and searching, and that suspicious cases will be detained for a reasonable period in a temporary hospital at Collem or thereabouts.

Cholera of a virulent type is raging in various villages of Salsette, and specially in the neighbourhood of Margad. There have been 2 cases at Marmagoa. I think it is advisable that people suffering from cholera should be segregated and the infected quarters properly cleaned and fumigated. Segregation will minimize the chances of the disease spreading over a large area.

Mr. Joao Manoel Pacheco, the Administrator of the Communidades of Salsette, who had been without any just cause dismissed by the late Governor-General, has been reinstated. The reinstatement of Messrs. Sertorio Mascarenhas and Felix Pereira is expected shortly.

It appears that under instructions from the Governor-General, the Administrator of Sanquelim had an interview with Dada Rane at Satary, in the course of which the latter is reported to have protested that he was not in any way responsible for the origin of the revolt, and to have said that if it could be proved to the contrary, he was prepared to offer himself to be dealt with as the Governor-General might think fit. On this message being conveyed to the his Excellency he ordered the flying columns at Satary to return to Pangim, forbidding any further arrests or imprisonments by the Administrators and military Commanders in that district until further orders.

Captain Vievia da Rocha has proceeded to Bombay to charter a steamer to convey the European troops to Europe.

Mr. Abel Pinho, Chief Judge of the High Court, left for Portugal. and Mr. Ochoa, another Judge, leaves shortly.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Damoderdass Tapidass in the chair. The report of the directors was unanimously adopted, and the resolutions in accordance with its recomendations were carried. The directors in their report said:

In laying before you their annual report and the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the company for the year ending 30the June 1897 your directors beg to point out that during the half year ending 30th June, your company was not able to make a profit, owing to unavoidable causes such as plague, famine, and paucity of hands. Under the circumstances the profit made by your company as appears from the balance sheet, including the balance of Rs 985-3-9 brought forward from last year's account and after deducting Rs 1,000 carried to the insurance fund account in pursuance of the terms of the Articles of Association of the company, amounts to Rs. 45,310 13-2. To this may be added the sum of Rs. 10,306-3-11 being the two-thirds commission returned by your secretaries and treasurers out of their commission for the latter half year thus making the sum of Rs. 55,617-1-1 which they recommend to be appropriated as follow:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share Rs. 44,775. For Depreciation of machinery Rs. 10,000, Carrying forward to next year's account Rs. 842-1-1. During the year under report your directors have ordered out one sizing machine and one calender machine to improve the quality of the cloth. They have also ordered out two new boilers of Messrs. Galloways Limited, which have been set up in place of two old ones which were worn out and leaky. As mentioned in their last report, the question of replacing two compound engines now working in your mill by one new engine with all the latest improvements was under consideration, but owing to several causes it has not yet been finally settled. Had it not been for the bad state of the cloth market and the causes above enumerated your company would have been able to show a more satisfactory result than what is shown at present. The directors record with much regret the death of their esteemed colleague Mr. Jehangheerjee Hormusjee which took place in May last. Mr. Jehangheerjee had been associated with the company for a number of years, during whith period his experience and intelligent co-operation were of much service. In his place as well as in the place of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas, owing to his retirement from the board of directors, they have nominated Messrs. Hargovandas Moolchand and Chatoorbhooj Bhaichandbhoy which they now ask you to confirm.

Your mill, together with the local stock in trade, has been insured to the extent of Rs. 20,37,950. Mr. M. R. De Quadros, one of the company's auditors, having resigned his office on account of ill-health, the directors under the powers given them by the Articles of Association have appointed Mr. A. J. De Quadros to act in his place. Two of your directors, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Chatoorbooj Bhaichandbhoy, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

THE QUESTION OF PRACTICAL TRAINING.

IN a circular letter sent last year to the Local Governments an expression of opinion was invited on the question of abandoning the practice of detaining passed students of Cooper's Hill College, after they had completed their college course, for a year's practical training in England. The result of the reference was that the practical course in England was condemned by a large majority of those consulted. The Government of India moreover held that there was nothing to choose as a class between the officers who had originally come to India direct, and those who had remained in England for a certain period of practical training.

The Secretary of State has concurred in the views of the Government of India, and has decided to abolish the ordinary practical course in England with the following exception, viz., that each year a limited number of students, who have qualified for Indian appointments, shall be detained in England for the purpose of practical training in mechanical, sanitary and electrical engineering, mining and architecture, and only such assistant engineers as show a special aptitude for one or more of these subjects will be eligible for the privilege of receiving special training. The number so detained will not ordinarily exceed two, and the period of the special course will usually be two years, unless in exceptional cases. The Principal of Cooper's Hill College recommends a shorter period. The conditions under which selected engineers will follow their course will, as regards pay and service for leave and pension, be the same as those attaching to the present practical course.

The new system will come into full operation in the autumn of 1898, but assistant engineers who passed out of Cooper's Hill College in July 1897 will have the option of proceeding direct to India or of remaining for one year's practical course as hitherto followed.

"L'AFRICA ITALIANA" of August 2nd publishes an interesting account of a dinner given in Italy to Lieutenant Harrington, British Assistant Resident at Zeyla, now on leave in Europe. General Albertoni in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, dwelt upon the kindness shown at Zeyla to the Italian prisoners on their return from captivity in Abyssinia. He quoted, as one instance out of many, of Lieutenant Harrington's forethought that he even managed to send out ice to the weary prisoners as they struggled across the desert in their last march to the coast. Colonel Conti Vecchi, Inspector-General, and several other distinguished guests were present at the dinner. The bond of unity between English and Italians will be strengthened by actions such as those of our Political Officer at Zeyla, for Italy felt very deeply the loss of so many of her soldiers in the war with King Menelik.

NAGPUR NOTES.

OUR correspondent writes:—In regard to a recent application made by the authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to the Government of Bengal for permission to depute an officer to represent the line in the Calcutta Port Trust, we learn that the former have refused to consider the request. The grounds of the refusal do not transpire. It is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Mrs. dela Hoyde, wife of Mr. G. dela Hoyde, Accountant in the office of the Executive Engineer, Upper Division, which occurred on the morning of Wednesday last after a painful and protracted illness. The late Mrs. dela Hoyde was very popular with all classes, and kind and sympathetic to a degree, traits which secured her a very large circle of friends and admirers who will now sincerely mourn her loss. Her funeral, which took place on Thursday morning, was one of the largest attended funerals—witnessed for some time. The deceased lady leaves a large family. The Pola and Gunpati festivals were celebrated here during the week, but there was less display than in former years;—another evidence of the effects of the famine. The latter festival is one of the most extraordinary in the Hindu calendar, as those who observe the feast provoke abuse of themselves by throwing stones on to the roofs of their neighbours' houses, and this in some instances is not unsparingly bestowed. Raipur and Bilaspur would seem yet to be in a bad way for means to meet famine needs, notwithstanding the grants made to them. The former has asked for a further sum of Rs. 5,000 for the rabi sowings, but as to more funds available for distribution the local executive Committee are unable to comply with the application. It has, however, been intimated that in the event of any more funds being received the claims of Bilaspur in view of the severity of distress there, will receive first consideration.

The Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund have sanctioned an additional grant of eight lakhs to meet the needs of these provinces, and which the executive committee, Central Provinces Branch, has distributed as follows:—Jubbulpore Rs. 1,10,000. Saugar Rs. 85,000. Damoh Rs. 75,000, Seoni Rs. 50,000, Mandla Rs. 50,000, Hoshangabad Rs. 45,000, Betul Rs. 15,000, Chhindawara Rs. 20,000, Narshingpur Rs. 70,000, Nimar Rs. 10,000, Raipur Rs. 65,000, Bilaspur Rs. 35,007, Balaghat Rs. 90,000, Bhandara Rs. 50,000. Chanda Rs. 10,000, Wardha Rs. 10,000; total Rs. 790,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 10,000. This, we understand is the last grant by the Central Committee for general purposes but they are prepared to make a further grant towards the maintenance of orphans, who might be left undisposed of at the end of the famine out of a sum of about six lakhs of rupees which is specially reserved for the purpose; and in view of efficiently meeting this need detailed estimates have been called for showing the number of orphans likely to need provision and the probable cost. The attention of our executive committee is also drawn to the great importance of making arrangements for the proper and kindly care as well as for the education of the children. In this connection, after perusal of certain correspondence between the Chief Commissioner and the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. M. James on the subject, kindly placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee, it has been resolved that the several District Committees be requested to submit by the 15th October next special reports showing the number of orphans left undisposed of at Government orphanages on 10th October, as also number of those in private institutions on the same date, for whose future maintenance the managers thereof could not be responsible without aid from the charity fund.—The weather during the week has been very unsettled. During the small hours of Monday morning we had a heavy downpour of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning, but the day dawned bright and clear, and continued throughout sunny and somewhat warm. Some very slight showers have fallen since at intervals, and the sky continues overcast portending more rain. Several native houses in Sadar and Sitabaldi quarters of the town have been more or less damaged by Monday morning's rain.—The price of wheat has been gradually rising during the week, and shows a tendency to go up yet higher. The best quality procurable just now stands at five pailis, or six and a-quarter seers per rupee. Other varieties, which are mouldy and moth-eaten, and have a decidedly unsavoury appearance, stand at six to six and a-quarter pailis per rupee. The price to be some very fair samples now in the market, but Burma rice is still largely being offered, and though not particularly appreciated by the local natives, is about the only rice largely consumed owing to its greater cheapness in comparison to the indigenous produce.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock, on Sunday last, the road leading from Sadar Bazaar to Sitabaldi was the scene of disgraceful rowdyism in which three factions of budmashes from Sitabaldi, Sadat, and Khalasi lines took part to the prejudice of order, and no small annoyance of the public. The disturbance seems to have been the outcome of a wrestling match between a Kahalsi Linesman and another from Sitabaldi. One of the parties, as might have been expected, was worsted. High words ensued between their respective supporters, which terminated with blows, stones and sticks being freely used not only among themsives but even against inoffensive passers-by, several persons being more or less badly hurt. In fact for fully an hour was the road entirely in the power of the rowdies, and they might have held it longer had they so willed, as not the show of an effort was made by the police to disperse the mob. Such like demonstrations would hardly be repeated were some few of the more prominent characters figuring in them subjected to a sound rattaning when found disturbing order and molesting inoffensive persons on the public thoroughfares.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. RALLI BROS.' C. C.

A MATCH was played last Saturday between the above two clubs, and resulted in a win for the Municipal team by 6 wickets and 57 runs. The Municipal club having won the toss elected to bat, and having scored 105 runs for 4 wickets down closed their innings in sufficient time to allow their opponents an opportunity of competing. The Ralli team played with one man short, but before the closing time were all out for 48 runs, of which Gaghrat contributed 15, and Writer 8. For the Municipal team Daruwalla made 42, and Dadarkar 38. Chonkar and Kaka had charge of the bowling for the home team, while Writer and Daboo for the Rallis. The following are the scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Vakharia, b Daboo	6
Gazdar, b Writer	0
Daderkar, b Writer	38
Daroowalla, c and b Daboo	42
Chonkar } not out	7
Kirtikar } not out	2
Extras	10
	105

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Gagrat, c and b Chonkar	15
Mathradas, c and b Chonkar	4
Machliwalla, b Chonkar	2
Walsh, b Chonkar	3
Daboo, c and b Chonkar	2
Writer, b Kaka	8
Shamrao, c and b Chonkar	0
Arjain, c and b Chonkar	4
Nicholson, run out, b Kaka	4
Extras	6
	48

PERSIAN CLUB *VS.* BARONET C. C.

The old club was not fully represented in the match on Sunday, but as Dr. Pavri and Messrs. Raja and Gagrat stood down from the side of the Baronet Club, the teams appeared about evenly balanced. Writer beat Dubash in the toss, and sent in his men to the wickets to bat. Kapadia and Raja (junior) opened the account very favourably, as the pair could not be separated before the board showed 37 runs. After the separation, however, the bowlers woke up and 7 wickets went down for 67 runs. At this stage Mherhomjee brightened affairs for his side, and it was to his timely contribution of 40 (not out) that the result of the first knock showed the good aggregate of 108 runs. Arya and H. Billimoria divided eight wickets between them, and Chinoy accounted for the last two men. The Persian innings opened as auspiciously as that of the opponents had done early in the day, as Seerval (16) and Vakharia (12) put on 23 runs for the first wicket, but this was the first and last stand of the innings as, though Chinoy and Davar worked hard and just succeeded in getting the follow on averted, none of the others played up to their reputations, allowing Writer and Bharucha to make short work of their attempts rather quickly.

ESPLANADE C. C. *VS.* VICTOR C. C.

An interesting match was played between the above teams, ending in a win for the Esplanade by 125 runs. The Esplanade winning the toss went in, and scored 155 runs, the chief contributors being N. Lungrana, F. Shroff Minocherkooka, and D. Driver. The Victor players went to bat at 4-30, but were dismissed for the total of 30. Affinwalla was the only one to get into double figures. D. Driver and Minocherkooka bowled well, the former taking six wickets for 12 runs, and the latter 3 for 14.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THERE is evidence of pressure in the Commissariat Department at Lahore in the fact that a Conductor who has been drawing his pension for over 14 years and another at Mian Mir, who has been on the pension list for over 20 years, have been asked if they will return to duty on their original pay.

MOULVI MAHOMED HALIM, of Rudauli, has been convicted of misappropriation of funds at Bara Banki by Kazi Aziz-ud-din, Deputy Magistrate, under Section 406. He collected subscriptions professedly on behalf of the Sultan of Turkey and mis appropriated the proceeds. One of the subscribers complained.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Ceylon was entirely cut off on Thursday last owing to faults on both lines, but has since been partially restored by the use of vibrators on one of them.

THE Southern Punjab Railway from Samasatta to Delhi will probably be opened for goods traffic on the 15th September, and for passenger traffic 15 days later, viz., 1st October. When this is opened, the distance saved to the traveller from Karachi to Delhi or vice versa by broad gauge will be no less than 228 miles, the distance from Delhi to Samasatta (the junction of the Southern Punjab Railway with the North-Western Railway) over the North-Western Railway being 628 miles, while the direct route over the Southern Punjab Railway will be about 400 miles.

FROM Kurram it is reported that Sherindil Khan, the Afghan Governor of Khost, is withdrawing his garrisons from the frontier, nominally in order to ensure their not being tempted to join in any tribal rising. Another report states, however, that he has been merely inspecting the Afghan troops in their posts. We do not think the garrison of Parachinar, with the column supporting it at Sada and with a regiment of native cavalry now at hand, need fear anything the Khostwals or Mangals may attempt. They are very badly armed and are wretched fighting men as was proved during the Afghan war of 1878-79. The Upper Kurram Valley in fact may be looked upon as quite safe now, and the Turis are reassured.

THE meeting of the Railway Conference at Simla, on Friday, was postponed until next week, as the Viceroy was unable to attend owing to pressure of urgent State business.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the expenditure of nearly Rs. 14,000 has been sanctioned for improving the water-supply of Dagshai cantonment, where the troops have suffered severely from enteric fever.

AMONG the officers immediately returning from leave is Colonel I.S.M. Hamilton, C. B., Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters. He will arrive with Sir William Lockhart about the 18th instant.

IT is calculated that the expenditure on famine relief operations during the current financial year will exceed the original estimates in the Budget by about one crore. This is due mainly to the late arrival of the monsoon and the unexpected demands from Madras. The reduction in the railway expenditure will about balance this.

THE number of persons receiving relief in the famine areas fell again last week by 155,000. The only province which showed an increase was Bombay with 26,400. The numbers in Madras declined by 61,300, Bengal by nearly 56,000, the N.-W. P. and Oudh by 25,800, and the Central Provinces by about 24,000.

IT is now reported that the escaped Moplah prisoners took fourteen Sniders, nine swords, many unlicensed guns lying in the station, 2,500 ball cartridges, and 1,000 blank. The leader, Esof Hadji, was shot in the leg by a warder immediately the *emeute* began and was left behind by the gang.

LIEUTENANT F. S. GARWOOD, R. E., Telegraphs, left Rawalpindi, on Friday, for field service at Kohat to lay a new line. Lieutenant W. L. S. Churchill, 4th Hussars, has proceeded from Rawalpindi to the Malakhand. Lieutenant Churchill is a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill.

THE half battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment that was detained in quarantine at Mian Mir, having secured a clean bill of health, was entrained for Rawalpindi on Thursday evening. The other half battalion is expected to pass through Lahore in a day or two. The ultimate destination of the regiment is Kohat to patrol.

MR. J. BENTON, Executive Engineer, is leaving the Province immediately for Burma on promotion to the rank of Superintending Engineer. Mr. Benton has 25 years' service in the Punjab Irrigation Branch, and the Punjab loses a valuable officer.

A WELL-KNOWN batter, who has for some years past been interesting himself in compiling a list of head sizes of eminent men, recently wrote to Mr. Gladstone: "I send you a cap which I think will prove a good fit for your head (size 7 3-8). It may prove useful as a travelling cap. As a hatter, I take an interest in collecting sizes of heads of eminent men. The following are a few sizes of popular heads: Lord Chelmsford, 6¼; Duke of York, 6 5-8; Dean Stanley, 6¾; Emperor of Germany, 6 7-8; Prince of Wales 7; Burns and Dickens, 7½; Earl Russell, 7¼; W. M. Thackeray, 7 5-8; Dr. Thomas Chalmers, 7¾; Dan O'Connell, 8; Dr. Thomson (Archbishop of York), 8 full; Joseph Hume, M. P. (the financier), 8¼. This gives you the whole scale from the smallest to the largest known. Your favourite author, Sir Walter Scott's head was about 7. Our Sovereign, Queen Victoria's head, from a close view I once got, I take to be 6 7-8 size." Mr. Gladstone, in accepting the cap as a gift, sent the following reply: "I thank you very much for the handy cap you have sent me. The sizes of the heads given by you are full of interest."

SIR BIR SHAMSHER, Minister of Nepal, has forbidden the entry into that country of certain native newspapers which contain seditious and inflammatory articles against the British Government. This excellent example, writes the "Pioneer," might be imitated by ruling chiefs in India itself. The Nepalese Minister will probably now be grossly maligned in the Bengali press; indeed, as we stated a day or two ago, he has already been accused of massing troops on his frontiers. The reason for this cunning attempt to discredit him with the Government is now made clear.

"THE Parthenon is doomed." Such is the sensational announcement made by a correspondent of the "Times." However, the correspondent gives the famous building two more centuries. The source of the danger is curious. In the Pentelic marble of which the Parthenon is built there are occasional veins of schist. When blocks of marble with these veins in them are exposed to the weather they become in course of time entirely rotten. In the building of the Parthenon faultless marble was employed only where the eye could see it. Elsewhere blocks with veins of schist were admitted. So long as the roof was on the building these faults did not matter. But since the explosion of 1687 the building has been roofless, and the ravages of time and weather are now becoming painfully apparent. Some few repairs are even now being carried out and these will perhaps save the building from the next earthquake or two. But nothing—unless the ruins are roofed in, which at present sentiment forbids—according to the correspondent we are quoting, can avert the final collapse of the noblest building in the world. The state of the Parthenon, as thus disclosed, is not without bearing on that stock subject of controversy—the removal of many of its stones by Lord Elgin. Of course, if the Parthenon fell in the course of future centuries, its sculptured marbles, still in situ, would be dashed to pieces. Apart from this remote danger, the glorious frieze is already suffering from an ever-quickening process of rotting and decay. As the *Daily News* says the removal of the Elgin Marbles may have been "the last poor blunder of a bleeding land"; but at any rate the plunderers have kept their booty safely—with the reasonable certainty of its preservation to all future ages.

FRONTIER TRIBES.

FIFTY-FIVE miles south-west of Kohat, in a straight line, is the Fort of Thal, the entrance to the Kurram Valley. Halfway between Kohat and Thal is Hangu, whence the road to the Samana branches off to the north. That is situated near the bank of the Kurram river, which here turns almost at right angles to its upper course and flows due south to Bannu, a distance of 25 miles only as the crow flies. The river here flows through the Darwesh Khel Waziri country; this road from Bannu to Thal has never been opened up. It is said that the road would be a very difficult one to make. The quickest route from Bannu to Thal, at present, is through Bahadar Khel, two marches up the Kohat road, where a track leads over the hills through dependant Bangash Khel country. Our relations with the Turis date back to the fifties, in consequence of their raiding our subject in Upper Miranzai, which district we took over about 1851, being part of the Sikh district of Kohat. The Kurram Valley stretches in a north-westerly direction for about 60 miles in a straight line from Thal. The valley is broadest at its head, where it is about 15 miles across. From Thal to Sadda the border is only a few miles from the left bank of the Kurram, and runs along the base of the Ziamukht and Orakzai hills, which every here and there reach down to the river banks itself. On the right bank our territory extends through low hills for about 25 miles to the Khost border. Beyond Sadda the valley opens out into what appears to be a big plain. As a matter of fact there is very little level ground, except near the river. What seems a plain is really a long regular slope, much cut up by nullahs which rises at a considerable gradient from the left bank of the river to the base of the Safed Koh, the crest of which is the Afghan boundary. Cavalry could work all over this ground, as the nullahs, though very numerous, are passable at every few hundred yards. On the right bank the Afghan border is close to the edge of the stream. In Lower Kurram cultivation is restricted to the vicinity of the river. The low hills and uncultivated level lands are covered with dwarf palm, which is replaced by low thorny scrub as the elevation increases. From Sadda upwards, in addition to cultivation on the banks of the Kurram, every nullah that comes from the hills is used to the utmost in irrigating the "dasht." So that the exit of each nullah from the hills is a green oasis surrounded by a mass of barren, stony ridges. Gradually, as the water gets used up, the cultivation becomes less and less, till a few miles out in the plain we find only the barren "dasht" covered with thorny scrub and dwarf palm near Sadda, while further up the valley the stony expanse stretches for miles without scarcely a single shrub or tree to break the dreary monotony of the view. In sharp contrast, the mighty Safed Koh rises abruptly on the north, its lower slopes thickly wooded with holly oak and other evergreen trees. As the elevation increases the oak is replaced by the pine, the deodar and the tapering "paludah," while above these the bare precipices of the main ridge tower one above the other to elevations of 16,000 feet. One the south the low hills of Khost stretch ridge upon ridge for miles, till the horizon is bounded by the misty outline of the Waziri Ranges.

The Turis seem to be an honest, hardworking tribe, far superior in character to other Pathans. In the old days they raided with the best. Their warlike character and courage is demonstrated by their having held their valley against the attacks of all-comers. Surrounded as they are by enemies it is wonderful that they have been able to maintain their independence. In the old days they were nominally subject to Kabul. But their taxes had to be collected by an army sent for the purpose every few years. During the Kabul war the Turis were our staunch allies. After the war they were granted their independence on our troops being withdrawn from the country. Like all Pathans, they were at constant feud amongst themselves. So much so that the arrangements which we made for the government of the district after our withdrawal failed utterly in a very few months. In the end we had to take the valley over, and the Turis have never been so prosperous before. Inter-tribal feuds are now a thing of the past. Instead of each man being afraid to venture from his own village, he can go in perfect safety from one end of the valley to the other. Instead of being exposed to constant raids, the Turis can now feed their flocks without fear up to the very border of the neighbouring tribes. If a raid does occur, the punishment of the raiders, sooner or later, is a certainty. The loyalty of the Turis is one of the strongest points of their character. In 1859 in the Kabul Khel Waziri expedition they were of the greatest use to us both as guides and in harassing the enemy, which they thoroughly enjoyed doing. In 1879 in the Zaimukht expedition they co-operated with our troops and destroyed several villages of the enemy. During the present troubles their loyalty has been most marked. The levies organised by the Political Officer (Mr. Hastings) have probably saved the valley from being systematically raided. Although they have not had to fight, yet there can be little doubt that the knowledge that there were organised bodies of men holding the various villages, supplied whith Government powder and lead, must have had a very great deterrent effect on the Musazai, who would naturally exaggerate their numbers and the amount of ammunition in their hands. No doubt the chief reason why reinforcements have been asked for is so as to make sure that we could help our subjects in case of a determined attack being made on the Valley. For nothing would have a more disastrous effect on our future here than our allowing the villagers to be raided while we did nothing. The present garrison, unfortunately, could do little or nothing to help in case of a general rising on the borders. But reinforcements are on the way up, and although it is impossible not to feel anxious as to the course of events during the next ten days, yet there is good hope that the tribes, who have delayed so long, will wait a little longer, and that we will then be in a position not only to defeat the enemy, but to carry the war into his own country, and show our loyal subjects that in relying on us they have not been trusting to a broken reed.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

THE first forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1897, is as under:—

In the districts of the Delhi Division the fall of rain in March and April, though better than last year, was much below the average for early sowings. The monsoons were also late, causing area under cotton unirrigated lands to diminish considerably, compared with the last year, except in Gurgaon, where owing to a very good fall in July late sowings were possible. In the Jullundur Division the districts Kangra and Jullundur were favoured with timely rain, but the fall in Hoshiarpur and Ferozepore was late and insufficient, and caused the sowings to be contracted. Mooltan Jhang and Montgomery depend on canals for cotton sowings, and as the supply of water was good the area has increased. Lahore, Amritsar and Gurdaspur have fared badly for want of rain especially at the sowing season. In the Rawalpindi Division the south-eastern districts of Shahpur, Gujrat, Gujranwala and Sialkot received insufficient rain for early sowings, and the area returned shows a falling-off from 5 to 22 per cent. compared with last year. Rawalpindi and Jhelum had a very good fall of seasonable rain which has enabled a large area to be sown with cotton. There is a decrease in Hazara and Peshawar, but it is due to extensive areas having been sown with food crops owing to high prices of food grains. The hill torrents in Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan have been favourable, and hence there is a considerable increase of area in unirrigated land. Muzaffargarh shows a decrease due to the late supply of water in the inundation canals of the Indus. The total area under cotton estimated up to the end of July is reported to be 1,158,200 acres against 1,176,700 acres of the final forecast of last year. It is 5 per cent. above the average, and 20 per cent. above the area returned in the first forecast of 1896. The irrigated area is slightly in excess of the final forecast of last year, while the unirrigated area shows a falling-off of 22,500 acres, or 6 per cent. There has been a general fall of rain in most districts during the last few days which has materially improved the prospects.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The first forecast of the indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1897 reads:—Indigo is reported in only 7 out of the 31st districts in the Punjab. The area now under this crop is reported to be 129,700 acres against 135,400 acres of the final forecast of last year. The decrease comes to about 4 per cent. Hissar, Karnal and Mooltan show an increase of from 5 to 7 per cent. over last year's figure, while the remaining four districts show a decrease.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The first forecast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for the year 1897 is as follows:—The total area sown with sesamum in the 16 selected districts, from which an estimate is received, is reported to be 165,400 acres, or 58,000 acres, *i. e.*, 26 per cent. less than the final forecast of last year. The irrigated area shows a decrease of 16 per cent. and the unirrigated of 29 per cent. Karnal is the only district which shows a considerable increase in the area sown and this is due to a good rainfall at the time for sowing. Peshawar and Mooltan also show a slight increase; but in all other districts there is a decrease ranging from 93 per cent. in Gujranwala to 10 per cent. in Gujrat. In some districts there has been want of rain at the sowing season, but in others food and fodder crops have been sown in preference to sesamum. The recent rain which has fallen generally in the Provinces has rendered it possible to make further sowings in some districts at least.

IT is understood that it is intended to use in the Mohmand and Afridi expeditions selected regiments from the Punjab States which maintain Imperial Service Troops. The chance thus given these troops of seeing active service will be eagerly welcomed, as the chiefs are only too anxious to send their regiments to the front in order to show how good their training and fighting qualities are. There will be plenty of work for all of them during the next few weeks.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE *MAHRATTA* ON THE *PRATODA* CASE.

THE storm of anger that was slowly gathering for some time in this Presidency, threatening the Vernacular press, may be said to have now assumed a definite shape. It promises to increase in volume, as time will pass on. Terrible punishment has already fallen, like swift lightning, on the head of one victim, and the situation is becoming more and more ominous. After laying in train the prosecutions against two of the Poona papers, Government turned their attention next to the Satara District. The *Pratoda* of Islampur and the *Modavrita* of Wai were chosen out of the lot, if not as the fittest objects for an experiment to test the capacity of section 124A of the Penal Code, at least as the aptest to give, by their incarceration and humiliation, substantial satisfaction to the hungering rage and vengeance of Government and the Anglo-Indian public. The trial of the *Pratoda* has come and gone. As if to strip the press of the dignity which the "eclat" of a long and elaborate prosecution is alleged to lend to it, the Sessions Judge of Satara did all in his power to finish the case in as unceremonious a way as possible. If report is to be believed, Mr. Aston made it convenient, and was also courteous, to shew to the editor of the *Pratoda* his earliest attention by giving him preference to several other people who were waiting to take their trial in the Sessions to be presided over by him. This "overattention" on the part of the Judge ought to have been made by the defence, a ground of prayer to the High Court to transfer the case from Mr. Aston's hands. The consideration, we hope, will be given its proper weight by the High Court at least when it may have to hear an appeal against the outrageously heavy sentence passed by Mr. Aston. The despatchful Judge showed himself again, when he unceremoniously brushed aside some of the most reasonable questions put by the defence. . . . . .

The conviction and sentence is simply vindictive, and our hope is centred in the High Court as the only safety-valve against oppressive injustice. The High Court is the only palladium of innocence, and it is satisfactory to note that it promises to firmly maintain its judicial character. We wonder what would become of us all, if the High Court with its traditions of justice and benevolence were not there to put a salutary check on the headlong career of an animated executive.

The "Saturday Journal" (Calcutta) writes:—The exemplary sentences awarded in the case of the editor and publisher of the Maharatta sheet *Pratoda* will be viewed with satisfaction by all Europeans in this country. There can be no question that the sedition which these native journalists write is very widely read. In the case of the illiterate one more learned than the others can always be found to read aloud to them. What District Officer has not seen even in the most secluded villages a group of greybeards sitting with wisely nodding heads while some youth fresh from school reads out the disloyal sentences of some irresponsible native journalist in the nearest town. It is amusing to note the defence brought forward in the *Pratoda* case. It appears that some time ago the erring journalist made some loyal remarks regarding the Queen. This article is now produced to show that the appeal to the natives to throw off their effeminacy and make India an independent State could not possibly have been meant in any disloyal sense. If this plea was admitted, all a seditious newspaper would have to do would be to print a few lip-loyal sentences occasionally to keep out of the clutches of the law. The plea that preaching Mullahs are worse than the seditious press is still more absurd. Every seditious article is a written sermon that is preached to village groups, and the evil is thus increased a hundred-fold.

The "Indian Mirror" says:—Mr. Aston was bent upon conviction, and the sentence upon the proprietor and editor is that the former gets seven years' rigorous imprisonment, while the latter is transported for life. We never heard of anything so amazingly preposterous. Even Anglo-Indian journals are disgusted at these proceedings, while the India Office seems to have become quite nervous, for it has issued a "communique" to London Press, observing that the sentences are subject to revision on appeal. We hope, there will be an appeal to the Bombay High Court. Meanwhile, all that we can say is, that judges like Mr. Aston do not help to add to the credit of Lord Sandhurst's Administration.

IS OSMAN DIGNA A SCOTSMAN?

THE news that Abdullai, who has been posing as a kind of deputy-Mahdi since the death of the original Mahommed Achmet in June 1885, has sent for Osman Digna, revives interest in the most striking and mysterious figure of the whole Mahdist movement. Osman has figured in some eight pitched battles in the Suakim district; he has been reported dead half a dozen times; a reward of 5,000 dollars has been offered for him alive or dead; and yet, with his absurdly small body of followers, he still manages to present, as he has done for the last fourteen years, the most indomitable resistance to the combined Egyptian and British authority. He has crossed swords with Baker, with Graham, and with Grenfell; and although badly "smashed" by the last-named at Handuk in December 1888, he still keeps "popping up" from time to time, and if he is now offered the command at Metammeh or Omdurman he may yet cause the Sirdar more trouble than can be anticipated from the inert and unready Khalifa.

And yet for one who has figured so prominently, very little is known of him, and the most contradictory statements have been published as to his origin and personality. Amongst a sparsely-bearded race he is distinguished by a growth that has procured for him the title of Dikn or Dikna, "The Bearded One," and his dark beard, contrasted with the comparative lightness of his colour, is said to be his most noticeable characteristic on first sight. It used to be said in Suakim that his father was a Turkish slave-dealer who married the daughter of a Hadendowa sheikh; and it is certain that in the seventies he was himself a wealthy slave-dealer in Suakim, and that he possessed immense influence with the Hadendowas and othe Soudanese tribes.

About a year ago, one who professed to possess undoubted sources of information on the subject gave me (says a correspondent of the "St James' Gazette"), with assurances of its general accuracy, the following outline of the life and adventures of this remarkable man. He is not a Soudanese and not a Turk, but a Scotsman, and his name is George Nisbet. His father was an adventurous Glasgow man, who in the thirties found himself a merchant in Rouen. Here his son George was born in 1833, and here the first ten or twelve years of the boy's life were spent. March Revolutions and short-lived Republics were not, however, much to the taste of the elder Nisbet; and hearing of the great things that were being done by Mehemet Ali in Egypt, and of a good opening for trade at Alexandria, he migrated to that city in 1848, only to fall a victim to fever a few months after starting in business. His wife then married a Turkish trader named Osman a man of some means and position, who adopted young Nisbet, made a Mussulman of him named him Osman Ali, and sent him to the Military School at Cairo. Here Osman Ali met and became attached to a young "Fellah" cadet Achmet Arabi of whom Europe heard much later on as "Arabi the Egyptian" or Arabi Pasha. Meanwhile, Osman the Turk, had settled in Suakim, had married the Hadendowa sheikh's daughter, and amassed great wealth as a slave-dealer. On his death George Nisbet or Osman Ali gave up his military career and as sole heir took over his adoptive father's business as a slave-dealer. Now began his grievances against the civilisation which he had abandoned. Under English and French pressure the Egyptian Government was making efforts to repress the slave trade, and this tended to the ruin of Osman's business. Then came the movement of his old friend Arabi against the Dual Control; and finally the rising of the Mahdi, in which he has done his best to wipe out old scores against England and against Egypt.

I wonder if any of those who have been brought into contact with the black-bearded Scotsman (he is over sixty now, and his beard will not be as black as it was) can add to or corroborate these details. Does Major Wingate, who has the "dossier" of everybody in the Soudan, well noted up in his pigeon-holes, know anything of this story? A bright Scottish laddie of twelve must have got many things into his head before they made a Turk of him. Does he carry a Shorter Catechism and a volume of Burns' poems in his baggage? Has he heard of the window in Thrums? Or of Mr. Crockett? Has he ever tasted haggis! Does he adhere to the "Free's" or the "U.P.'s!" Has he views on Mary Queen of Scots? These are a few of the questions that arise; and one can only hope that, when Sir Herbert Kitchener has finished his work and Osman Digna gives up his warlike ways, George Nisbet will return to the land of his fathers, and will give us his reminiscences in two stout volumes. Mr. Heinemann ought to be on the lookout, for it will be the book of the season.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART will arrive in India in time to assume the direction of the Tirah expedition, as he left Brindisi for Bombay on Friday. His presence on the frontier will insure the operations being conducted with the highest military skill, as he stands unrivalled in his knowledge of warfare against hordes of tribesmen. The feeling of satisfaction that his services will be available a fortnight hence will be widespread, not only among the troops concentrated on the border, but throughout India. The short campaign which he will conduct will be a fitting close to his career in the Punjab before he assumes the post of Commander-in-Chief in India.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Polluce, 1,279 tons, Captain P Cragliétto, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin 2,154 tons, Captain J R Rae, sailed yesterday, for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Whittell and two children as passengers.

THE s s Balmoral, 2,550 tons, Captain A McRitchie, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta (28th August,) with a cargo of 5,437 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPT. 6.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Patna	1161	Kendall	N F		M M and Co
B	Naderi	1169	Hansen	N F		B & P S N Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Leader	1888	Hamilton	Liverpool	12-9	W & A G & Co
E	Goa	1272	Plommer	Zanzibar	13-9	M M & Co
G	Mobile	930	Bean	Singapore	6 9	
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	City of Dublin	2372	Rae	Karachi	4-9	F F & Co
L	Indravati	513	Ahmed	Mormugoa		S & Co
M	Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi		S & Co
O	Nowshera	1938	Stone	Delagoa Bay	4-9	M M & Co
P	Edendale	1566	Bedtington	Hamburg	7-9	G & Co
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin		10-9	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Brahmani	524	Fakeer	Mangalore	6-9	S & Co
Kaveri	553	Esmaljee	Bhownagar		Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Cassum			S & Co
Satrunjee	547	Budroo	Karachi		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Bisagno	1489	Mancini	Genoa	14-9	Baltocine
3	Bormida	1491	Francisco	Hongkong	8-9	N G Italiano
4	Thames	2321	Dowell	China	16-9	P & O Co
6	Hydaspes	1511	Lockyer	China		P & O Co
8	Polluce	1280	Cragliétto	Calcutta	6-9	A L S N Co
7	Chilka	1477	Hill	Rangoon		M M and Co
9	Chanda	1307	Robertson	Calcutta		M M & Co
10	Socotra	3000	Paine	China	4-9	P & O Co
12	Rufford Hall	2557	Brown	Liverpool	7-9	K Bates & Co
14	India	4184	Worcester	London	18-9	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	7-9	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Princes Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Balmoral s	McRitchie	Calcutta, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Nowshera s	Stone	Delagoa Bay, &c.
	City of Dublin s	Rae	Hamburg.
	Polluce s	Cragliétto	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Kola, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ganges, for Aden.
" Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Wimberly, Surg Capt, Punjab, 15th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Younan, Surg Capt, Punjab, I M S, recalled from leave, from England.
Codrington, Lt, Punjab, Comt Trans, from leave, from England.
Smith, Surg Capt, Punjab, 32nd Pioneers, recalled from leave, from England.
Earle, Surg Capt, Punjab, 35th Sikhs, recalled from leave, from England.
Dalywall, Lt, Punjab, 1st Gordon High, recalled from leave, from England.
Younger, Lt, Punjab, 1st Gordon High, recalled from leave, from England.
Gordon, Lt, Punjab, 1st Gordon High, recalled from leave, from England.
Rodgers, Surg Major, Punjab, I M S, recalled from leave, from England.
Trench, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, from leave, from England
Napier, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, from leave, from England.
White, Capt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, from leave, from England.
Hawkey, Major, Punjab, Comt Dept, from leave, from England.
Musprott, Capt, Punjab, 30th P I, from leave, from England.
Allen, Lt, Punjab, R A, 30th P I, from leave, from England.
Lyon, Lt, Punjab, R A, 30th P I, from leave, from England.
Stewart, Lt, Punjab, R A, 30th P I, from leave, from England.
Hancock, Capt, Punjab, 26th P I, from leave, from England.
Halbert, Surg Capt, Bengal, 9th G Rifles, from leave, from England.
MacWatt, Surg Capt, Bengal, 7th B Cavalry, recalled from leave, from England.
Blakeney, Capt, Bengal, 3rd B C, from leave, from England.
Cookson, Lt, Bengal, R Sussex Regt, from leave, from England.
Lye, Major, Bengal, 2nd B R Irish, from leave, from England.
Orr, Capt, Bengal, Royal Irish, from leave, from England.
Davis, Capt, Bengal, Royal Irish, from leave, from England.
Moriarty, Capt, Bengal, Royal Irish, from leave, from England.
White, Lt, Bengal, Royal Irish, from leave, from England.
Ollivant, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Forth, Capt, Punjab, 30th P I, from furlough, from Europe.
Armsley, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Gurkhas, from leave, from England.
Edwards, Lt, M, R A, from leave, from England.
Kelawala, Surg Major, Ms, 4th Pioneers, from furlough, from England.
Warliker, Surg Major, Ms, 1st Pioneers, from furlough, from England.
Pemberton, Surg Major, Ms, I M S, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Ormsby, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Gurkhas, to rejoin, to Kohat.
Blakeney, Capt, Bengal, 3rd B C, to rejoin, to Fyzabad.
Cookson, Lt, Bengal, R Sussex, to rejoin, to Fyzabad.
Lye, Major, Bengal, R Irish, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Orr, Capt, Bengal, R Irish, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Davis, Capt, Bengal, R Irish, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Moriarty, Capt, Bengal, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
White, Lt, Bengal, R Irish, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Ollivant, Lt, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Allen, Lt, Punjab, R A, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Lyon, Lt, Punjab, R A, to rejoin, to Simla.
Stewart, Lt, Punjab, R A, to rejoin, to Mian Mir.
Hancock, Capt, 26th P I, to rejoin, to Jullunder.
Muspratt, Capt, Punjab, 30th P I, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Hawkes, Major, Punjab, Comt Dept, to rejoin, to Simla.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Wimberley, Surgn Capt, Punjab, 15th Sikhs, to rejoin Regt to Kohat.
Codrington, Lt, Punjab, Comt Trans, to rejoin, to Mian Mir.
Trench, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, to rejoin, to Ferozepore.
White, Capt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, to rejoin, to Ferozepore.
Napier, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, to rejoin, to Ferozepore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th September, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week. Recruits should make a point of being present:—

Fort Head-quarters.—Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.—To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 2nd instant, and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 2 Company:—No. 561 Gunner A. Forbes, and No. 562 Gunner B. Miller.

3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gunner G. A. Nissen.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

IT has been decided to make a broad gauge connection between Bhatinda Junction and Ferozepore. This means that a broad gauge line will have to be added to the existing metre gauge, one from Bhatinda to Kotkapura Junction, and from that point on to Ferozepore; the removal of the present metre gauge line, and the substitution of a broad gauge one. The whole cost of this arrangement is to be borne by Government while the traffic of both the broad and metre gauge lines will belong to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company until the termination of their working contract with the Government of India. The North-Western Railway will, however, carry out the train services between Bhatinda and Ferozepore, and receive a remuneration of 20 per cent. of the traffic earnings. This arrangement has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the work will probably be completed by early next year. When this portion of the railway system is completed, we will have through broad gauge communication from Lahore to Bombay *via* Ferozepore. This will make the broad gauge journey 50 miles less than at present, the distance from Lahore to Delhi being 349 miles against 299 about *via* Ferozepore to Delhi, passing over the new Southern Punjab Railway.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road London.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

WHILE all the world is speculating on the fate of ndree, and shooting straggling pigeons in hopes of nding a message from him, M. de Fonvielle, the vell-known French aeronaut and a friend of Andree, as broken silence on the subject. It will be remembered that Herr Eckholm, a companion of Andree ast year, who declined to go with him this year, eared that the balloon would not remain afloat long nough for Andree to cross the Polar Sea, and that nly a piece of very good luck would enable him to ucceed. M. de Fonvielle, however, regards the ears of Eckholm with little favour, and throws a ight on the intentions of Andree which we have not een mentined before. He says that Andree will not mind if the balloon does give out and land him on he Polar ice, that he will not hesitate to abandon is balloon as Nansen did the Fram. He imagines hat Andree had his secret thought, and that this ecret thought was only to employ the balloon as a rapid means of breaking the record of approaches to he pole; and that less by constraint than calculation he has placed himself in the midst of the ice. At all events, he has taken sledges, and sleeping bags for travelling. It may be long be ore we hear of Andree, but, after the experience of Nansen, we can wait in hope.

M. Max Nordau seems to drift further and further from the doctrine of his "beloved master, Lombroso." The famous psychologist of Turin tried to persuade us a few years ago that genius was a malady of the brain, not a very new notion, by the way, but supported with a great show of evidence picked from the lives of geniuses, on the principle of choosing whatever tells in favour of your hypothesis and suppressing all that goes against it. No sensible person really believed his conclusions, though many found his arguments of interest. There is no doubt that genius, when abused, may lead to nervous troubles such as epilepsy, just as athletics, when overdone, may lead to heart disease or some other ailment; but to say that genius is a malady of the brain is quite as absurd as to say that athleticism is heart disease.

M. Nordau, in his recent "Psycho-Physiologie du Genie et du Talent," gives us a new definition of this much defined article of genius. Ordinary men live by their emotions, he tells us; they cannot think clearly and express their thoughts. The great majority of men, he says, never have a clear idea as the result of what he calls cogitation. Men of genius, on the other hand, rise above these commonplace, automatic "vegitators" by a powerful development of the judgment and the will. A development of the centre of volition alone does not make a an a genius. Giants in will can conquer all the stacles opposed to their purposes, but cannot evise and elaborate these purposes on a great scale. Hercules performed the "twelve labours," but Eurystheus commanded him to do them. The exclusive development of the centre of judgement can produce by itself alone a genius, but the genius will have a different character according as the centre of will is more or less developed beside it. The genius of judgment without a particular vigour of will gives us a great thinker, philosopher, mathematician, perhaps a naturalist; but when to the genius of judgment a good power of will is added, we have a great promoter of the exact sciences, and an inventor. All this sounds very plausible, no doubt, and is calculated to impress the mass of men who, according to M. Nordau, "never think"; but will it stand a close examination? We believe not. Any definition of genius which leaves out imagination and sentiment is simply ridiculous. As for what Nordau calls "emotional geniuses," poets and artists, they are, he says, only fit for women and men who resemble them. Homer, Dante, Shakespeare were only fit for women, and men like them. Newton, Darwin, Nordau are your only wear. Evidently there is nothing like leather.

The current number of the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" contains a valuable paper on the use of aluminium in the arts, by Mr. A. E. Hunt, President of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, that is to say, the company which extracts aluminium from its ores at Niagara with the help of electricity manufactured by the water power of the Falls. Aluminium, reduced by the Hall process, is now selling there at about 30 cents a pound, and the output for this year will run to about 2000 tons. Aluminium bids fair to rival brass, but there is still a trade prejudice against it to be overcome.

The advantages of employing aluminium in steel making are that it increases the soundness of the tops of ingots and saves waste metal; quiets the boiling, and permits of successful pouring from furnaces, ladles, &c.; improves the homogeneity of the steel; increases the tensile strength of the steel without diminishing its ductility; removes oxides or oxygen from the steel; renders the steel less apt to oxidise, and gives a smoother surface to the casting. Aluminium is coming into favour for cooking utensils, laboratory apparatus, as a chemical reducing agent, and also for making surgical appliances and artificial limbs, parts of bicycles, lithographic plates, letters and signs, decorations, bath tubs, oil cans, and so on.

M. Carsins has patented in France a process of sterilising milk, beer, and other fermentable liquids by sending a current of oxygen gas through them in a closed vase. He also prepares a new beverage which he calls "champagne milk." Skim milk is sweetened with syrup and flavoured, then put into a closed vessel, where it is sterilised by oxygen gas, then "champagneised" by introducing carbonic acid gas. The drink is said to be refreshing, nourishing, tasty, and hygienic, and will keep for an indefinite time. Certainly a beverage of this sort is a desideratum. The ordinary temperance drinks, lemonade and its congeners, milk and soda water, &c., leave something to be desired on the score of nourishment.

Schoolboys should beware of licking pens or blots with their tongues. According to Herr Marpmann, of Leipzig, there are microbes in ink, and it may be dangerous to prick the skin with a pen. The chemicals of the ink may also prove rather injurious. Marpmann tried 77 samples of ink used in schools. Most of these were made with nutgalls containing micro-organisms (micrococs, bacteria, saphrophytes, bacillus). Even red, blue, and nigrosine inks contained them. A bacillus cultivated from nigrosine ink killed a mouse by innoculation. He recommends that ink bottles should not be left uncorked or open to the air in schools.

A curious fact has been brought out by M. Le Blant, in the "Revue Archeologique," It is that some of the letters of the Latin alphabet have been derived from a prehistoric source in the magalithic monuments of forgotten races. The dolmens of Brittany are sometimes marked with strange characters, of unknown meaning, and some believe them to be mystical emblems, while others regard them as motives in decorative art, or simply the result of caprice.

M. Ch. Latourneau, however, has shown that these figures occur on widely-scattered stones in the Canary Islands, the Sahara, Andalusia, Tunisia, and in the lphabets of many Mediterranean peoples, such as the Etruscans, the Touaregs, the Phœnicians, Iberians, Lycians, and Egyptians. It would, therefore, appear hat these figures are symbols which became alphabete, and are the roots of letters. Some of them occur in Latin inscriptions of the beginning of our era, for xample, the letter A in a manuscript of Diocletian of he year 301. The same sign, which is like the hasp of lock, occurs as a D in an inscription at Narbonne ated 568.

The "Touaregs" of Timbuctoo, according to M. ouraud, of the Societe de Geographie, are of Berber igin, and some of them preserve the type in its rity. They are tall, thin, and nervous. As children ey have a white skin, which bronzes later on. The ce is often a long oval, the brow wide, the eyes large d black, or blue, the nose aquiline, the lips fine, e beard, scanty, the hair pliant. Their hands and et are small, the joints being fine; and some of the omen are very beautiful, with superb eyes, but ey soon grow stout. They wear a blouse girt round e middle, a veil which covers the lower half of e face, and loose trousers. The arms of the Touags are an iron lance, with hooks like a harpoon, a g sabre with a cross hilt, a short sabre bound to e left wrist with leather, and a rectangular shield. s singular that, although Mussulmans, the handles their sabres and the pommels of their saddles are ays in the form of a cross. They use the camel d the horse. Some travellers regard them as ntlemen of the desert, honest, brave, loyal, others vulgar and cruel thieves. So much for different nions as to races. M. Gouraud thinks the truth obably lies between these two extremes, and, in y case, they are brave, energetic, and very endurk. Each man has only one wife. She is his equal, d the children take her status in the tribe; the son a serf is noble if his mother is noble.

Hitherto the Rontgen rays have not been of much e in discriminating the character of metal objects, e radiographs showed, no doubt, a difference of acity in some parts of the object, and Messrs. Heyck and Neville of Cambridge could distinguish the ld from the sodium in an alloy of gold and sodium. ow, however, M. Radiguet has made a decided adnce in this direction. With an exposure of an hour s photographs show the inscription on a metal coin, e chasing on a metal watch-case, the outs and ins metal objects generally, and the dial-plate of an pen watch. Flaws in the metal are plainly revealed y the rays.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred one of his ighest honours on Professor D. P. Todd, of Amherst College, U.S., namely the "Imperial Sake Cup," a dish in red lacquer, bearing the Imperial crest in gilt. No. article with the Imperial crest can be bought in Japan. Professor Todd was in Japan with the eclipse expedition a year ago, and took much interest in Japanese education.

Professor Hinton, an American, has taken a new departure in field sports, such as cricket. He proposes to deliver balls to the batsman from a species of gun or "launch-ball," which is fired from the shoulder like a rifle. The propelling force is a coiled spring inside the barrel. The "new cricket," if it come into vogue, will dispense with bowlers in the ordinary sense. The "bowler of the future" will be a marksman.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Surgn Capt S A C Dallas, I M S, Madras, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties in the Central Provinces.

The services of Surgn Lieut C M Mathew, I M S, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties in the Central Provinces.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F B Bryant, Asst Inspr Genl of Forests and Supt of Working-Plans, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th Sept 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Notification No 789—105 6, Famine, dated the 12th March 1897, the services of Lieut G D M Moore, 28th Regt of Bo Infy [Pioneers] employed on famine duty in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn Lieut J C Robertson, MB, CM, IMS, [Bengal], are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the date of his relief by Dr D M Sangley.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col R H F Rennick, I S C, Colonel on the Staff, Delhi, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporarily rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed, vice Major Genl Sir B Blood, K C B, appointed to the command of the Malakhand Field Force.

Col J C R Glasgow, British Service, Asst Adjt Gel, Head Quarters, Bengal Command, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed, vice Bgdr Genl R C Hart, C B, V C, on leave, and in relief of Bgdr Genl J H Wodehouse, C B, C M G, appointed to command the Reserve Brigade, Malakhand Field Force.

Bgdr Surgn Lieut Col G McBride Davis, M D, D S O, I M S, Bengal Eastbt, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn Col, with effect from 21st Aug 1897, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Lahore District, vice Surgn Col G Thomson, M B, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Malkhand Field Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt R T Moore, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class and Proof officer, Balasore, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut A R C Savile, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regt, officiating squadron officer, the 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bombay Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 1st Jan 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Lieut H K Barr, East Surrey Regt, officiating squadron officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 20th Jan 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut W W Bickford, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regt Offg Wing Officer 4th (Rifles) Regt of Bo Infy, Lieut A J S Taylor, R A, officiating wing officer, 20th Regt of Bo Infy, and Lieut S A Delme Radcliffe, Hampshire Regt, officiating wing officer, 7th Regt of Bo Infy.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:—E G Lillingstone, 30th Aug 1897, and D G Pitcher, unemployed supernumerary list, 3rd Sept 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:—Major J A H Pollock, dated 15th June 1897.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—To be Capt—Lieut C J Windham, 1st Sept 1897. To be Lieuts—Second Lieut R S Thomas, 11th July 1897, and Second Lieut H L C Turner, 24th July 1897.

In G G O No 926 of 1897, granting the temporary rank of Lieut Col to Major M C Cooke Collis, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army, for "6th July 1897" read "25th July 1897."

NATIVE ARMY.

19th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Inayet Khan to be Subadar, Colour Havildar Fazal Ahmad to be Jemadar, vice Saiyid Jalal, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1897.

32nd Punjab Regt of Bengal Infantry Pioneers.—Colour Havildar Natha Singh to be Jemadar, vice Atar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th July 1897.

7th Regt of Madras Infantry.—Jemadar Abdur Rahman to be Subadar and Havildar Abdul Azim to be Jemadar, vice Safdar Husain, promoted, with effect from the 1st Nov 1896.

23rd Regt of Bombay Infantry 2nd Battn, Rifle Regt.—Havildar Shiu Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, vice Mausam Khan, promoted, with effect from 19th June 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st The Prince Albert Victor's Own Regt of Punjab Cavalry—Ressaidar and Woordie Major Janmeja Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Inayat Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Mazhar Ali Khan to be Jemadar, vice Ghaus Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th Feb 1897.

1st Regt of Punjab Infy—Jemadar Chanda Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Khazan Singh to be Jemadar, vice Sundar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 11th June 1897.

1st Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifle Regt—Havildar Amar Sing Gurang to be Jemadar, vice Budhe Sing Gurang, deceased, with effect from the 16th June 1897.

REWARDS—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the order of British India:—

To the 1st class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur"—Subadar Major Kandhai Singh, Bahadur, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent—1st May, 1897 and Subadar Brij Lal Singh, Bahadur, 1st Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, temporary.

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."—Subadar Major Chiranju Lal Tiwari, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Subadar Major Kandhai Singh, Bahadur, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, promoted, 1st May 1897 and Subadar Ballia, No 3, Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, 1st May, 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

H E the Gov Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894, clause 101, India Army Circulars of 1894:—G I P R Vol Rifles—Capt Hony Major H C Radford.

1st Punjab Vol Rifles—Lieut C Kirkpatrick to be Capt, to complete the establishment. Second Lieut A Evill resigns his commission, J F Connolly, Gentl, to be Lieut, vice Kirkpatrick, promoted, F W K Yeoman, Gentl, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment, and H A Rose, Gentl, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

2nd Punjab [Simla] Vol Rifles—Hon Lieut G Cooper, Bengal, Unattached List, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment, and H C Sanders, Gentl, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Agra Vol Rifles—Sec Lieut W C John to be Lieut, with effect from the 27th Aug 1897, vice Atkinson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

N W Ry Vol Rifles—Lieut A W Bright to be Capt, with effect from the 15th June 1897, vice Hawkes, resigned.

2nd [Cadet] Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifles—Lieut E C Dozey to be Capt, vice Cooper, promoted.

MARINE DEPATMENT.

Comdr T H Heming, Royal Navy, appointed by the Secy of State for India to be Surveyor in Charge of the Marine Survey of India, arrived at Bombay on the 11th July 1897, and assumed charge of his appointment.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 6th Aug 1897:—To be Sub-Lieut—C O Campbell.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned Royal Engineer officers, who are temporarily employed in the Public Works Dept N W Provinces and Oudh, on famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept:—Lieuts W A Stokes, and C B L Greenstreet, Assts Engrs, 1st grade, Military Works Dept.

The services of Major E C Spilsbury, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept for field service.

Mr J Harford, Supervisor, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Dept as an Assist Engr, 3rd grade, on the State Railway list.

Mr J E Hilton, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub pro tem, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to that Govt in the Public Works Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st Aug 1897, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major Genl G F L Marshall, C I E, R E, or until further orders.

Lieut Col J W Thurburn, R E Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Aug 1897, vice Mr Hilton.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notifications Nos 317 and 318, dated 17th Aug 1897, Mr D Joscelyne, Suptdg Engr and Secy to the Agents to the Govr Genl for Rajputana and Central India, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, in addition to his own duties pending the arrival of Mr F P Dunne.

Lieut R S Muter, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Rys, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Hardwar Dehra Railway Survey.

Rai Bahadur Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, will retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the 8th Oct 1897, under Article 719 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The services of the undermentioned officers, who were temporarily deputed to the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment, on Famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept:—Capt J P Brewin, R E, and Lieuts H D Pearson, R E, W H Bunbury, R E, and E A Tandy, R E.

NEWS comes from Constantinople that the Nichan-i-Iftikhar (Order of Glory) has been bestowed by the Sultan upon M. Stoiloff, and that this step has caused the whole Diplomatic Body, Ambassadors as well as Ministers, to address common remonstrance to the Porte, and to declare that they henceforth will refuse to accept the Medjidieh Order. This dispute (says the "Daily News'" Berlin correspondent) is not unprecedented. When Herr von Radowitz was German Ambassador the Sultan Sirconferred on Edgar Vincent the Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh Order, whilst Herr von Radowitz and Baron Calice possessed only the Medjidieh Order. Protest was made, and the following day both received the star of the Medjidieh Order, in brilliants.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 23 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

EDWARDS' EDWARDS'
"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
Restores the Hair.
Promotes the Growth.
Arrests the Fall.
Strengthens the Roots.
Preserves the Hair.
Renders it Beautifully Soft.
Removes Dandruff.
Allays all Irritation.
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED.
FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING.
A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.
"HARLENE"
produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents its falling off or turning grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

STOPPED THE HAIR FALLING.
"Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the 'Harlene,' and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order."

PROVED IT HERSELF.
"50 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.
"DEAR SIR.—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them.
"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.
"P.S.—You may publish this, and I will always recommend it if applied to."

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.
"Berkeley Lodge, Gipsy Hill,
"Upper Norwood, S.E.
"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

"Mamma, shall I have beautiful long hair like you when I grow up?"
"Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' 'Harlene.'"

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
Remedy FOR Baldness
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes; Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any Metallic or other Injurious ingredients.
Edwards' "Harlene" Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates Children's Hair! Keeps the Scalp Clean, and Allays all Irritation.

QUITE BALD.
"12 Grove Street, Retford.
"DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but, thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully,
"ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

VERY GOOD.
"44 Third Avenue, Queen's Park.
"DEAR SIR.—Mr. Holcombe has recommended me to use the 'Harlene.' I had some from him for a trial, and I think it is very good. I have recommended it to my friends. Enclosed Postal Orders for 14s. 6d. Please forward to Mrs. RENDALL, as above."

The Hon. Mrs. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.
"Ackworth Moor Top,
"Pontefract.
"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Stores all over the World; or sent direct on receipt of Postal Orders.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95 & 96 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S Trade W Mark
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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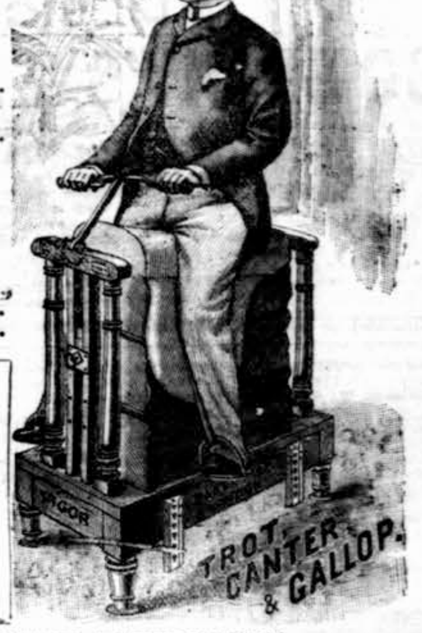

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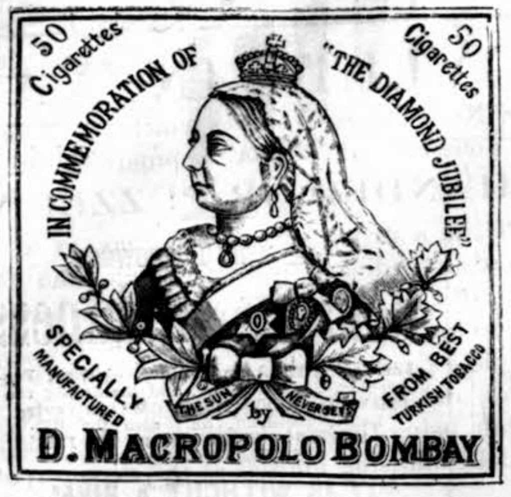

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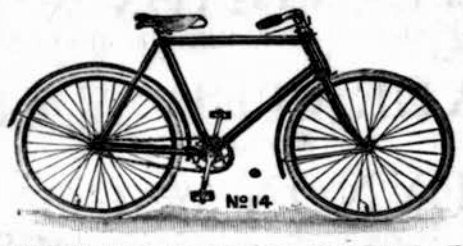

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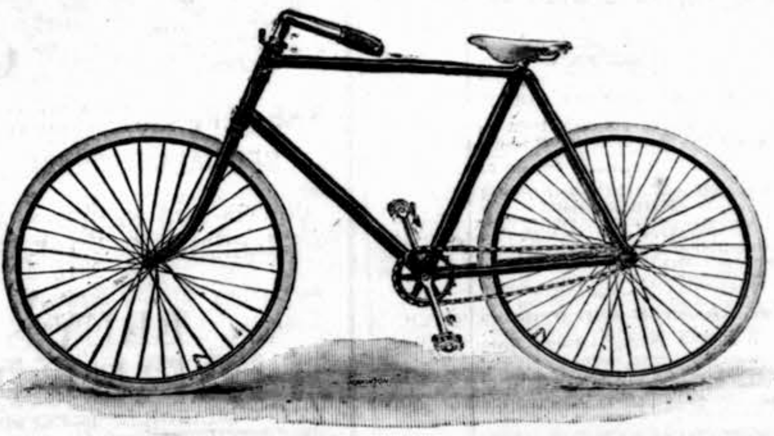

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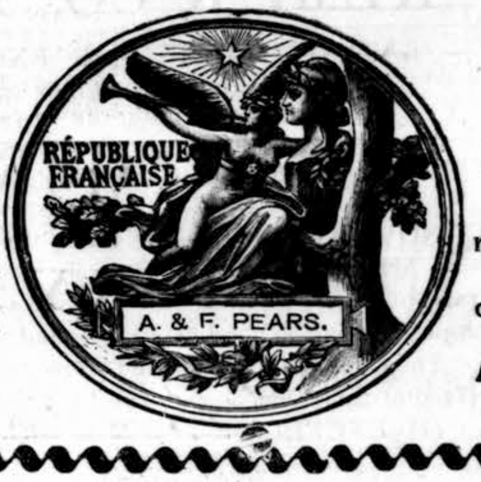

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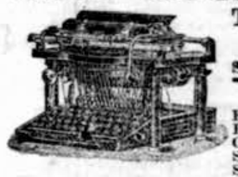

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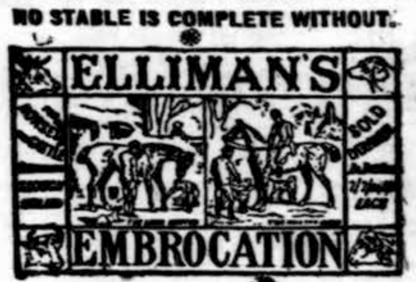

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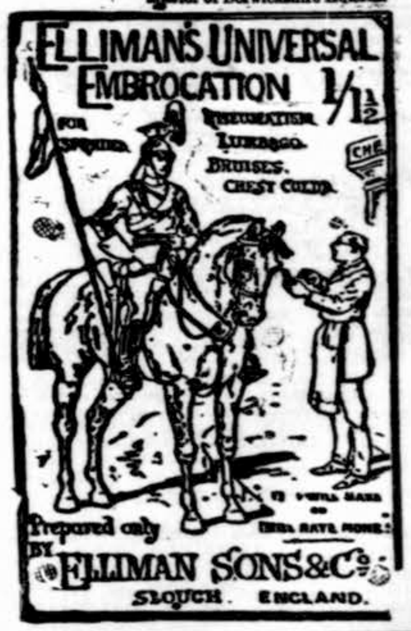
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